

Royal ready for Wilson offers to protect Jenkins men

Wilson offers to protect Jenkins men

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

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"No reprisals, no recrimina-

Mr Wilson yesterday offered Mr Jenkins and his friends his personal protection from the bully boys of the Left as long as the Europeans end their parliamentary support for the Common Market with the vote of principle on October 28.

But continued support for the Government in the following 18 months of consequential legislation would mean the abandonment of the guilty to the tender mercies of anti-European wolves.

That at least was the interpretation placed on Mr Wilson's speech to the Labour Conference by most commentators and several leading Europeans. But even they were far from satisfied with the prospect. One or two are hinting that they will want terms of any deal with Mr Wilson given in detail, on paper, before they can accept it.

"I call for a united party. What has divided us is an important policy issue, not an article of faith. I reject reprisals. I do not believe in recriminations. I do believe in a united party which evaluates and evokes the talents of each member, on the basis of the parts he can play in the future. In this Socialist movement of ours."

But then the remarks grew tougher: "In default of a general election, Mr Heath must expect no help, no aid, no support from any Labour member of Parliament in getting through Parliament the necessary instruments and legislation on which he has refused to seek the views of the British people in a general election."

Having thus made it clear that the parliamentary battle would be bitter in the extreme, Mr Wilson continued: "I cannot imagine a single Labour member who, faced with this legislation, will not be in the forefront of the Government's Every Bill, every clause, every order, will lay down the conditions under which every family in Britain will live, work, shop for its needs, sell its labour for years, generations to come."

So, if words mean anything to Mr Wilson, he has given notice to the Europeans that their silence and their abstention in the continuing anti-Market battle will not be enough. To survive they must stand up and be counted against Europe.

What are Labour MPs to do the Commons on October when the vote on entry to the EEC is put?

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The notion of a deal is disputed by others who argue that now nobody would be forgiven for voting with the Tories. After all, it is pointed out, the late Nye Bevan himself was once expelled from the party why not, therefore, Mr Jenkins?

Another group which regards any support for the Government as offensive, suggests that the real sanction lies with the constituency parties. It is suggested, for example, that Mr Bill Rodgers, a dedicated European, might find it very difficult to secure re-nomination as Labour candidate for Stockton if he were to vote with the Government. If the real sanction lies with constituency parties, it is argued, the parliamentary party has less need to take drastic action.

Mr Rodgers himself entered into the debate last night. He told a meeting organised by "Socialist Commentary" in Brighton: "On October 28, we shall all vote as we think best. Thereafter, we shall be eager and ready to work for the unity of the party. I am sure the unity of the party will be greater and stronger in defeating the Tories if there is genuine tolerance and goodwill in the movement. Some of us shall resist the big stick but we shall welcome the olive branch."



'Heavens! Look at your clothes Roy—is this some kind of joke?'

Ulster: Davies wields the big stick on UCS

By JOHN KERR

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said in London yesterday that unless the workers at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders co-operated in the Government's plans for a new company to run the Govan and Lintbouse divisions of the company, the whole effort to rescue the yards could collapse next week.

Mr Davies had indicated that he would be prepared to talk to anyone making a serious offer for Clydebank and Mr McGarvey said he would have further talks with the businessmen.

He made this appraisal after talks lasting two hours with Mr Dao McGarvey and Mr Jack Service, of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

But Mr Davies's alarming suggestion was not quite confirmed by the Irish Shipping company of Dublin, one of the owners most immediately involved with suspended contracts.

Mr Davies said that shipowners with contracts held in abeyance by the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, were reaching the end of their tether and would soon wish to cancel their orders. Paradoxically, the first yard to be affected would be Govan—the one chosen by the Government as the basis of its salvage operation—which will run out of work on the berths this month.

Mr McGarvey indicated that the unions would welcome a chance to talk to the shipowners direct and to give guarantees on behalf of the labour force which would encourage them to confirm their orders for building at Govan.

Mr McGarvey also produced another vague hope for the Clydebank yard, which, until yesterday's threat to Govan emerged, has been the main stumbling block in negotiations between the Government and the UCS ship stewards. He had been approached three days ago, he said, by a group of public-spirited businessmen in Scotland who might be prepared to take over the yard if

Mr McGarvey and Mr Davies arranged to meet again in London on Tuesday. In the meantime, no more men will be made redundant at the UCS yards. But, Mr McGarvey said, any further delay in redundancies after the next two or three weeks would depend on securing Irish Shipping's orders.

But Mr O'Neill said, "I do not think this is a situation in which people should be talking about ultimatums and deadlines. We have not as yet

Mr James Reid, the shop stewards' spokesman, who joined Mr McGarvey for talks at the Department of Trade and Industry but did not meet Mr Davies, said the outcome was still very much confined to generalities. It appeared, he said, that serious negotiations had been held and from the point of view of the men negotiations depended on a clear commitment about the four yards and the labour force.

ARMY headquarters in Yugoslavia had to reassure villagers yesterday that its military manoeuvres were only war games. The invaders were meeting resistance from villagers who cut communication cables, hammered nails into the army vehicles and refused water to the aggressors.

A report by Mr George Jackson, Director of Social Services for Northumberland, also states that because of staff shortages in many parts of the Thomas Taylor Homes near Stanington, residents have to be put to bed before 5 p.m. There are no trained staff to look after them at night.

Plans for expansion costing £1.5 millions were announced yesterday by Bath University. They include a nine-storey block with residential accommodation for 210 students, new administrative offices, a sports hall, and areas for banks and shops.

A spokesman for the county council said yesterday: "Too many old people's homes are having to act as unofficial geriatric units, taking in cases which should be sent to hospital. Staff shortages at the Thomas Taylor Homes, coupled with the almost helpless state of many of these old people, means that the safest and kindest thing to do is put them to bed early."

And in at least one block male pensioners are permanently confined to an upstairs floor because the building has no lift and there is a shortage of staff able to move them downstairs.

The report says that the Thomas Taylor Homes, which were built in 1939, as well as being now seriously overcrowded, are also too isolated from community life. The homes were built to accommodate 320 old people and now house 423, of whom 65 are mentally subnormal.

Mr William Minter, senior administrative officer of the Thomas Taylor Homes, said: "We are all very upset about this report. It makes the situation sound far worse than it is. But I have no further comment to make at the moment."

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Israel offered US arms deal

From HELLA PICK

United Nations, October 5
The United States has made a new offer of unilateral guarantees to Israel, and is ready to step up military and economic aid if only the Israelis will agree to an interim settlement with Egypt involving withdrawal from the Suez Canal and a reopening of the waterway.

Reports of the US offer coincide with new suggestions, emanating from Washington intelligence circles, that Israel is producing a missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Rumours of Israeli nuclear capability have long circulated. The Washington decision to release this new information is presumably a response to current American efforts to try to persuade Egypt, Israel, and the Soviet Union, that it is in everybody's interest to reach an interim settlement.

In a major policy speech at the United Nations yesterday, the US Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, pleaded for an interim agreement on the canal as a practical and immediately obtainable step towards peace in the Middle East. This is, of course, the objective that Mr Rogers has been pursuing without much success, for many months.

Egypt has been insisting that the reopening of the canal and a partial withdrawal by Israel must be accompanied by undertakings to negotiate a definitive settlement and Israeli withdrawal to the old international boundaries. This was reinforced in a fiery speech by Syria in the General Assembly this morning.

In the past, it has always been suggested that a partial withdrawal from the canal would require a four-power guarantee, just as much as any definitive settlement of Israel's borders with her Arab neighbours. Now in a new effort to achieve an interim settlement, Mr Rogers has apparently offered that the US would support Israel's right, under the United Nations Charter, to take action and restore its positions on the canal if Egypt were seriously to violate the agreement.

As an even more important inducement to the Israelis, Washington is now said to be prepared to enter into an agreement for a three or four-year programme of economic aid and arms deliveries. This would include resumption of sales of Phantom and Skyhawk jet fighters which Israel has been seeking.

Familiar topic for federation, page 4

Once-only rebellion may go unpunished

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

What are Labour MPs to do the Commons on October when the vote on entry to the EEC is put?

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War game

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Expansion

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Old people put to bed by 5 p.m.

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Lack of hospital accommodation for old people in Northumberland has led to overcrowding in old people's homes.

A report by Mr George Jackson, Director of Social Services for Northumberland, also states that because of staff shortages in many parts of the Thomas Taylor Homes near Stanington, residents have to be put to bed before 5 p.m. There are no trained staff to look after them at night.

And in at least one block male pensioners are permanently confined to an upstairs floor because the building has no lift and there is a shortage of staff able to move them downstairs.

The report says that the Thomas Taylor Homes, which were built in 1939, as well as being now seriously overcrowded, are also too isolated from community life. The homes were built to accommodate 320 old people and now house 423, of whom 65 are mentally subnormal.

A spokesman for the county council said yesterday: "Too many old people's homes are having to act as unofficial geriatric units, taking in cases which should be sent to hospital. Staff shortages at the Thomas Taylor Homes, coupled with the almost helpless state of many of these old people, means that the safest and kindest thing to do is put them to bed early."

"We are having to take a large number of people who are chronically sick and we are also having to accept old people who are mentally sub-normal, and who should also be in specialised institutions."

He said that the county council had plans to build five more old people's homes which would help to ease the overcrowding.

"But we still have not solved the main problem of having to provide accommodation for old people who, because of their mental or physical state, should not be in old people's homes at all."

Mr William Minter, senior administrative officer of the Thomas Taylor Homes, said: "We are all very upset about this report. It makes the situation sound far worse than it is. But I have no further comment to make at the moment."

Internationally acknowledged...

By Donald Wintersgill

A SINGLE BOTTLE of wine was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £2,350. It is a Jeroboam of Chateau Montrose, Rothschild 1929. The buyer was an American, Mr. Paul Manno, and the wine is a tenth anniversary present for his wife.

A Jeroboam of claret holds as much as five ordinary bottles. The name comes from the Book of Kings: Jeroboam was "a mighty man of valour... who made Israel to sin."

Sotheby's say that 1929 was one of the great Medoc vintages of the century and Chateau Montrose Rothschild made one of the finest wines. Jeroboams, because of their size, mature very slowly, and this bottle has still a long life ahead of it—presumably until Mr and Mrs Manno can get enough courage to crack it.

The former owners, the City wine merchants Corney and Barrow, shipped only two Jeroboams of this vintage. There others has been drunk. There seems no chance that a preservation order will be slapped on the survivor.

The rest of the sale was northwesterly. Two bottles of Chateau Lafite 1864, a classic among clarets, was sold for £130. This dates from before the dreaded phylloxera disease ravaged the vineyards of Europe; things have never been quite the same since.

A methuselah of port—Taylor 1924—went for £220. A methuselah is equivalent to eight ordinary bottles. A half litre of Tokay Essence 1834 went for £46. It had been walked up during the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and was rediscovered in 1925.

It formerly belonged to the princely house of Bretzenheim, which became extinct in 1863. The Tokay might have saved the family, for it is said to have wonderful curative powers. Voltaire said of it: "This wine invigorates every fibre of the brain and brings forth an enchanting sparkle of wit and good cheer from the depths of the soul." Tokay is made exclusively in a small area of Hungary by putting the finest and ripest grapes in a bag and letting them own weight press out the juice. The drink is exquisite, sweet, and lasts for ever.

Sotheby's drooled over the quality of some of their goodies. Some of the descriptions are: "Exceptional nose... like a moist pine forest." A

large robust and youthful wine with exceptional flavour dark red colour with slight orange ring. "Still a round wine with an interesting deep flavour and unusually sweet fruit. Almost liqueur like." "Gracefully mellow."

Some of them were the property of an Oxford don, "until recently lying in college in ideal conditions." (The wine presumably.) Others came from the cellar of the late Admiral Fountaine: this cellar has been in existence since 1680.

Whatever one might think of the language of the wine snob, one can hardly say that these were modest wines with amusing presumptions.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Kissinger visit casts doubt on China speculation

From RICHARD SCOTT Washington, October 5

President Nixon's adviser, Dr Kissinger, is to visit Peking again later this month to complete arrangements for the President's visit. He will take with him a small group of White House and State Department advisers.

It was after Dr Kissinger had flown secretly to Peking in July, while on a trip to the Far East, that it was announced that Mr Nixon would visit China before June next year. The precise date for the Nixon visit will be discussed by Dr Kissinger with the Chinese leaders and will be announced publicly soon afterwards.

Albania attacks two-China policy at UN

From HELLA PICK: United Nations (NY), October 5

The announcement of Dr Kissinger's visit to Peking did not deter Albania, Communist China's traditional spokesman in the United Nations, from making an exceptionally violent attack here this morning on United States imperialism — incidentally on "revisionist Russia".

The Albanian Foreign Minister, Mr Nesi Nase, also spoke out what appeared to be China's three basic conditions for normalising relations with the United States: recognition that Taiwan is an integral part of mainland China; withdrawal of US troops from Formosa and the removal of the US fleet from Far Eastern waters.

He accused the US of pushing the United Nations into voting for a two-China policy. He said that this constituted interference in the internal affairs of China and promised that China, as always guided by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, would never agree to bargain over its claims on Formosa.

'US defeat'

Mr Nase incidentally managed to dwell at considerable length on what he called the monetary crisis of the imperialist world and explained that this was "the economic expression of the political defeat of US imperialism".

He said that the monetary crisis had caused "panic" in the Common Market countries and asserted that it would be naive to assume that the Community or for that matter Japan will stand idly by while the US tried to save its own economy.

After the Albanian Foreign Minister had spoken, Ambassador George Bush, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, made no attempt to hide the fact that the US now believes it to be touch and go whether it will succeed in its efforts to secure adequate votes to maintain the representation for the Chinese Nationalists as well as support for the seating of mainland China.

The UN debate on Chinese representation will take place within the next fortnight, and should be concluded before Dr Kissinger leaves for Peking.

Most observers here believe that the US attempt to preserve the representation of Formosa is being made mainly for domestic political reasons, since feelings in the US run strong that America should not abandon old allies.

But, it is generally felt, the

US will be relieved if its diplomatic drive is defeated, as is now widely expected. It is also assumed by many experienced diplomats here that if the US is defeated, that General Chiang Kai-shek's representative here will walk out, leaving Peking free to take its seat.

Obviously, the success of Dr Kissinger's new visit to Peking will to a large extent depend on whether the predictions are fulfilled.

Albania's spokesman opened his speech here this morning without equivocation. He said that "there were new and dangerous threats to peace and internal security".

He said that the aggression of the US imperialism had now spread beyond Vietnam to all of Indo-China. But the prospects of peace in the Middle East were no closer. Colonialism and hateful oppression of countries was being perpetuated. The military arsenals of both the US and the Soviet Union were being increased.

He said that Soviet forces were massing on the borders of China. Time, he said, had vindicated Albania's judgment of China's strength. Even the US had now seen that the Chinese colossus could not be ignored. America's hostile and myopic "China policy" has suffered a great defeat.

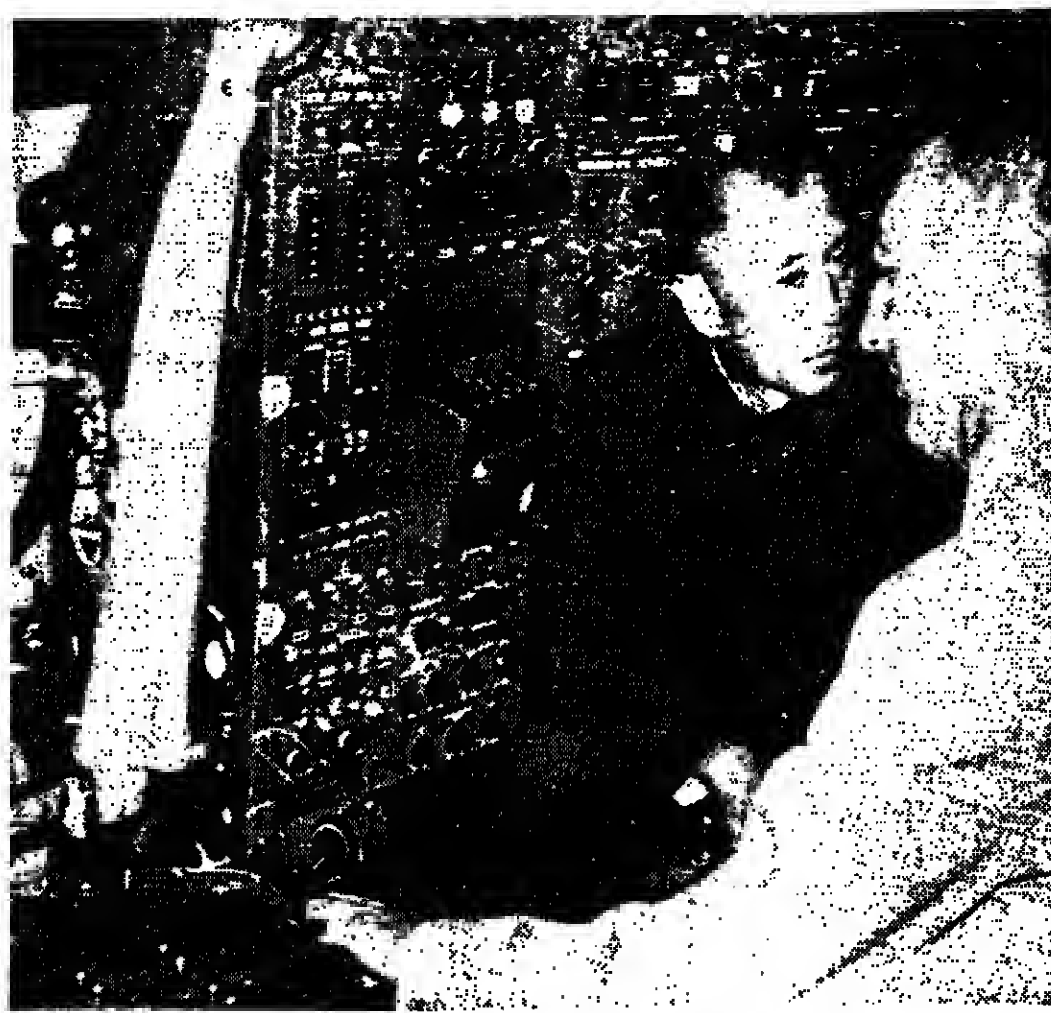
The US could not prevent China's ascendancy. However it was only fear of total failure of American policy which had prompted the US to change its tactics. Albania however was not convinced that anything had changed in the essence of America's traditional anti-China policy.

China firm

He repeated that China would not take its seat in the United Nations if a two-China policy were voted for, or indeed if the status of Formosa were left to be determined later.

Ambassador Bush said at his press briefing that he believed that Secretary of State Rogers's plea for support for Formosa was widely feared of total failure of American policy which had prompted the US to change its tactics. Albania however was not convinced that anything had changed in the essence of America's traditional anti-China policy.

Although he thought that the US might just secure an adequate number of votes for its resolution, he made no secret of his conviction that it would be a very close thing indeed. He said that he had consulted with Dr Kissinger before the announcement of the new visit to Peking was made.



M. Pai, the Chinese Minister for External Trade, talking to the test pilot M. Andre Turcat (right) on the flight deck of Concorde 001 in Toulouse

Heated words on freeze

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 5

A confrontation between the Nixon Administration and organised labour over the equity of the wage-price freeze is growing increasingly likely. Mr George Meany, veteran president of the AFL-CIO and the most powerful union leader in the country, today lashed out at President Nixon, accusing him of using the "big lie technique" to try to convince Americans that his economic policies are working.

Speaking at a union rally here, the 77-year-old labour leader warned the Administration that the unions would resist any attempt to limit their right to strike. His most emotional complaint was against the White House's decision that pay increases negotiated before the freeze should not go into effect during the 90 days or be renegotiated retroactively. What right has the President or anyone else to nullify a legal contract? he asked, declaring that Mr Nixon was acting like the former Argentinean dictator, Juan Peron.

Control

Mr Meany yesterday called on Congress to reassert control over the economy. "In view of the White House's record of unkept promises, disastrous policies, sudden flip-flops, and utterly top-down programmes," he said, "the country needs a new kind of leadership. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Hardin, who said that Mr Meany's demands were made regardless of whether they were inflationary, and seemingly without regard for what they did for the rest of society."

Against this background of catcalls, President Nixon is going to find it very difficult to rally the country behind the second phase of the wage-price freeze, details of which are promised in the near future. On the waterfront, the White House announced today that the President would ask for a federal court injunction to end the West Coast dock strike unless there was a dramatic break in the negotiations. A five-man board of inquiry has been set up and as soon as its interim report is finished later this week, the Administration will apply for an injunction under the Taft Hartley Act.

Senate committee favours new aid

From SPENCER RICH: Washington, October 5

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today favoured reported on three Bills for Senate action providing authority for \$1,960 millions in soft loan for economic aid to Asian, Latin American and other countries.

First, by a vote of 9-2, the committee approved a contribution of \$100 millions to the Asian Development Bank to cover a three-year commitment. Next, by 11-0, it authorised \$900 millions as the remainder of a proposed contribution of \$1,000 millions to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Then, by a vote of 10-1, it approved a contribution of \$960 millions over three years for the International Development Association, the "soft loan window" of the World Bank.

Meanwhile, the Senate grappled with the Vietnam war and with a dispute over strengthening United States forces to a first-strike capacity.

By a 61-39 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment to a defence bill proposed by Senator Mike Gravel that would bar all further US bombing in Indochina, except in South Vietnam where needed to provide for the safety of withdrawing US troops. Then, in a series of votes, the Senate turned back proposals by Senator James L. Buckley, a Conservative Republican of New York, to increase the strength and total of minutes in the US arsenal.

Mr Nixon needed

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 5

THE STATE DEPARTMENT today disavowed with considerable embarrassment a call yesterday by a senior member of the Nixon Administration for a boycott on French goods as a means of curbing traffic in heroin.

The Postmaster-General, Mr Winston Blount, said in Dallas yesterday that the best way to stop the drug traffic was to put pressure on the French Government. "Why should the American people buy French goods when an estimated 80 per cent of the heroin which finds its way into the bloodstream of our

young comes from France?" he asked. The White House and State Department in separate statements made it clear today that Mr Blount, who is reported to be about to resign from the Administration and run for a Senate seat in Alabama, was speaking solely for himself.

The Administration's anxiety to dissociate itself is understandable. Earlier this summer there was a storm in the French press over similar criticisms made by the US Narcotics Bureau. Mr John Cissack, who claimed that

Britain hopes for talks on troop cuts

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, October 5

With several of its allies, Britain today adopted extremely cautious approach towards negotiations with the Russians on troop reductions in Central Europe. At a special meeting of NATO Deputy Foreign Ministers Mr Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, did suggest that negotiations on force levels could begin after a conference on European security. The general assumption is that such a conference could take place by next summer.

Mr Godber also assured his colleagues that the expulsion from Britain of 105 Soviet officials for alleged espionage did not reflect any change whatsoever in the British Government's attitude towards détente in Europe. The expulsion, said Mr Godber, was a separate and "necessary" operation that was taken solely in the interests of Britain's security at home.

Mr Godber said the British approach to "mutual and balanced force reductions" was "not negative". He recalled the Prime Minister's phrase that a successful outcome of negotiations on troop levels would be a "great prize".

The question of reducing forces in the Central European area was an extremely complex and sensitive one, Mr Godber went on. While small variations in the present levels could be achieved, the Warsaw Pact could afford large reductions without affecting its military strength. NATO forces were "never overgenerously provided". With an implied warning, Mr Godber pointed out that this was the first time the NATO Alliance as a whole was entering into negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on a multilateral basis. Effective coordinating machinery must be set up within the Alliance.

'Explorer' The first step towards talks with the East on force reductions will be made tomorrow when the NATO Ministers are to appoint Signor Manlio Brosio, the outgoing Secretary-General, to sound the Warsaw Pact's views on the issue. Signor Brosio will represent 14 of the 15 NATO allies, as France today made it clear that it would dissociate itself from the whole exercise.

Britain was not alone in its caution today. Italy and Turkey both warned that the defence of Western Europe was indivisible. They also linked the issue of troop levels with a conference on European security. So did Dr Paul Frank, State Secretary at the West German Foreign Ministry and leader of the Bonn delegation at today's meeting. Bonn does not want serious negotiation on reducing forces in Central Europe to begin until after a Berlin settlement is in the bag.

Men dressed in civil clothes threw bombs and fired guns into a group of demonstrators in Manila today. The students were protesting about a similar incident which happened last Friday. They blame the authorities for the attacks.

Flights cut THE HUNGARIAN air Malév has drastically cut scheduled services. suffered two major crashes August and September. Western airline sources said Malév's aircraft had been "exhausted" by heavy demands of the vicious schedules.

Malta call BRITISH FRIGATES Ten and Scarborough will arrive in Malta on Friday for a day visit. They are the 5th Royal Navy ships to call Valletta since Britain's Malta reached an understanding last month.

Seven paintings by seven century Dutch artists valued at £17,500 sterling stolen from a museum during Monday night, reported yesterday.

Wales, 6.50 a.m. Weather 6.55-7.00 News of Wales 7.24-7.30 Sports Desk 7.30-7.40 News 7.40-7.50 Regional News 7.50-8.00 Regional Extra 8.00-8.10 Regional Weather 8.10-8.20 Regional News 8.20-8.30 Regional News 8.30-8.40 Regional News 8.40-8.50 Regional News 8.50-9.00 Regional News 9.00-9.10 Regional News 9.10-9.20 Regional News 9.20-9.30 Regional News 9.30-9.40 Regional News 9.40-9.50 Regional News 9.50-10.00 Regional News 10.00-10.10 Regional News 10.10-10.20 Regional News 10.20-10.30 Regional News 10.30-10.40 Regional News 10.40-10.50 Regional News 10.50-11.00 Regional News 11.00-11.10 Regional News 11.10-11.20 Regional News 11.20-11.30 Regional News 11.30-11.40 Regional News 11.40-11.50 Regional News 11.50-12.00 Regional News 12.00-12.10 Regional News 12.10-12.20 Regional News 12.20-12.30 Regional News 12.30-12.40 Regional News 12.40-12.50 Regional News 12.50-1.00 Regional News 1.00-1.10 Regional News 1.10-1.20 Regional News 1.20-1.30 Regional News 1.30-1.40 Regional News 1.40-1.50 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in hop Iks on Turkish crisis could cuts pave way for army

From SAM COHEN, Istanbul, October 5

The Justice Party of the former Turkish Premier, Mr Demirel, has decided to draw from the six-month-old coalition Government of Mr Nihat Erim. There reports here tonight that Mr Erim will submit his resignation, probably on Monday, after the Justice Party Ministers formally withdraw.

The decision was announced today after a long meeting of the party executive. It was issued after the meeting accused the Government of failing to prove its intention of being "a government above political parties." It said the recent moves by Premier Erim in Parliament had destroyed the basic ideas that led to the creation of the Government. "We regret that our goodwill to save our country from a crisis has been used and therefore we have decided it necessary to recall members from the Government," the statement said.

The Justice Party has five members in the Cabinet which is mainly composed of non-party technocrats and representatives of the three major political parties. The five Ministers have privately stated that they will all comply with their decision and submit their resignations.

Fear of War again

PAKISTAN has said that India will not speak at the United Nations. Speaking at the United Nations, the Pakistani delegation said that India had fired 1,000 shells at the villages in the area of the conflict. The Pakistani delegation also said that India had fired 1,000 shells at the villages in the area of the conflict.

Bishops at study

Rome, October 5

Cardinal Marty proposed that the bishops should first consider Cardinal Tarancon's report, and also the problem of justice in the world, to ensure discussion of the issues as a whole and avoid a theological debate.

Archbishop Paul Grégoire, of Montreal, president of the Canadian bishops' conference, also appealed for the theological and practical problems of the priesthood to be considered together rather than separately.

Winding up the general theological debate, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, of Cologne, said the bishops had shown profound concern for the unceasing and discouragement among the clergy. But he strongly supported the retention of celibacy in the priesthood, reminding the assembly that Christ himself had been "extremely demanding" towards those who wished to follow him. — Reuters

Crash

BEA is still in the air. The crash of the BEA jetliner on the night of September 29, which killed 48 people, has caused a major crisis in the airline industry. The crash has led to a loss of confidence in the airline and has caused a major crisis in the airline industry.

Crash

PARIS WILL Metro trains again. The crash of the Metro train on the night of September 29, which killed 48 people, has caused a major crisis in the Metro system. The crash has led to a loss of confidence in the Metro system and has caused a major crisis in the Metro system.

Demo

THE HUNGARIAN. The Hungarian people have been protesting against the government's policies. The protests have been taking place in the capital, Budapest, and have been led by a group of young people. The government has responded by sending in the police to break up the protests.

Malta

BRITISH. The British government has announced that it will send a fleet of ships to Malta. The fleet will be sent to protect the British interests in the Mediterranean Sea. The government has also announced that it will send a fleet of ships to Malta.

Letter from Moscow

Robert G. Kaiser

IPLOMATIC visitations, spy cases, and treaty signings may have been the big news from Russian capital lately, but things have little visible to do with the people of Moscow. A fact that it's autumn, and the best season for picking mushrooms, seems a more important to the man in the street.

That man on the street here often a man in the woods. There are woods all around Moscow, many inside the city limits, all of them now glowing with bright yellows and oranges. Mushrooms, as any other knows, grow in the woods. Seeking them is occupation that attracts millions of all kinds.

A novice mushroom gatherer get all the advice he needs in 20 kopecks (about 13p), the price of a colourful mushroom cart sold in the city's book stores, which features pictures of mushrooms, "conditionally edible," and "inedible" mushrooms. The handsome mushroom cart on the chart is bright red with white polka dots on its top. It is poisonous.

"Mushrooms are a valuable product of nourishment," the cart advises, "but one cannot forget that some of them can only poison a person temporarily, but can also kill."

Only a novice needs such a warning, and only a novice could be caught in the woods with a cart. A real mushroom gatherer knows the good from the bad at a glance, and in the woods around Moscow one can hear such experts disdainfully warning somebody else's discovery to be unacceptable.

The mushrooms are tasty on their own or in sauces. But many Russians dry them for winter soups, or pickle them, or add them to home-made relish.

The Russians are also great nature lovers, as can be vividly seen in the city's railway stations on a weekend evening. Muscovites returning from a day in the country crowd the stations by the thousands, most carrying some memento of nature—a bunch of flowers, a bag of mushrooms, a handful of brilliant autumn leaves.

The roads in and out of the city on fine autumn days are also crowded. Late in the afternoon, grandmothers stand at the roadside holding bouquets of flowers which they offer for sale. They do a brisk trade.

Mushrooms and turning leaves are not the only signs of autumn in Moscow. The fur department at the cavernous GUM department store on Red Square provides another glimpse of the season. It is jammed—so crowded that a long line is kept waiting outside, while a limited number of customers are let into the fur shop in batches.

GUM is really a vast collection of shops under one roof. Muscovites say the collection of fur coats and hats is poor—"the best things are all exported"—but what is available is still in great demand.

More modest shoppers queue almost every morning outside a souvenir store not far from the largest compound of foreigners' apartments in Moscow. (All foreigners here are segregated from the local population.) The customers of the shop are largely from the provinces, and the "souvenir" they seek is a fur scarf. Such things are rare outside the big cities—and they are not common even here.

Autumn also marks the end of the local football season, and the beginning of the year for theatre and music. Football has thus the largest following of the three.

The last game of the season won't be played for several weeks, but Kiev Dynamo has already wrapped up the championship. That makes it a bad year for Moscow fans, who expect a home team to finish at the top of the standings. Four of the 16 teams in the major football league are from Moscow—a hint of the way the capital dominates this country generally.

The musical season is off to a glorious start with the Vienna State Opera, which has just begun a two-week stay in Moscow. Their first offering was a spirited delivery of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in the main hall of the Moscow Conservatory, with a portrait of Beethoven looking down approvingly from above the balcony. It took the first night audience 15 minutes to satisfy its urge for the rhythmic clapping that is the Russian sign of enthusiastic approval.

In the first important concert of the season, a week earlier, Maxim Shostakovich, the 33-year-old son of Russia's greatest living composer, conducted his father's Violin Concerto and Seventh Symphony. The concert was held on Dmitry Shostakovich's sixty-fifth birthday, but he could not be present. He is in a Moscow hospital after a heart attack compounded by back trouble, but he is reportedly now recovering.

As always, the theatre season is off to a slow start. The only major openings so far have been new versions of old plays—Gorky's "The Last Ones," and Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra." Whether the censor will treat the new season with heavy hand or light remains to be seen. — Washington Post.

Big brother with the hard cell

SE Asia's resentment of Japan's foot-in-the-door tactics are one aspect of a complex relationship, ALAN BENNETT reports

There has been no attempt to portray the Emperor as a travelling salesman for Japanese cars, transistors, or television sets—they will come of their own accord. Nevertheless, the fact that Western European markets account for only 17 per cent of Japan's sales has not gone unremarked.

For Asian countries with recent direct experience of Japanese economic penetration, the symbolism of the Emperor's visit is full of significance. Any developments that ensue, in either the political or the economic fields, and it would be naive to suppose that none will ensue, will be watched with the closest attention.

For the dollar crisis and the flaring of the yen have been far less injurious to Japan's smaller Asian neighbours than the import surcharge, the threatened erection of US tariff walls, and the limitations on the exports of textiles, to effect, as South-east Asian political leaders have been saying for some years now, Japan's aggressive unchained pressure on US markets was bound sooner or later to damage the export prospects of its less prosperous Asian neighbours.

It is not necessary to read the history books to understand the anxiety and the annoyance of the lesser Asian countries. All of them have serious trade imbalances with Japan, most have been in receipt of wartime economic reparations, many of them are sources of Japanese-required raw materials such as tin, copper, timber, iron, and agricultural products, as well as being markets for mass-produced consumer goods from Japanese factories.

But South-east Asian relations with Japan are too complex to be summarised by the too-glib pronouncement that Japan has in a decade or two achieved by peaceful means all it once aimed to obtain through its notorious Greater Asian Co-Prosperity scheme. Issues of regional cooperation, aid, capital investment, and defence are included, in all of which Japan's role is indispensable.

This accounts for the comparative docility with which the South-east Asian countries have allowed their markets to be flooded with Japanese consumer goods, their agricultural economies to be geared to producing raw materials to feed the Japanese industrial giant, and explaining their patience with the occasional Japanese blunders in offending local susceptibilities.

It hardly accounts for the ease with which, in several important export items, Western competition has been virtually wiped out and traditionally British markets such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore have been almost totally captured by the Japanese in cars, locomotives, light machinery, and electronics.

But the import surcharge imposed by President Nixon has, because of its general effect on Asian trade with the United States, provided, just at this time, one single clearly definable issue that supersedes the smaller, more diffuse local issues that previously acted as irritants in relations with Japan.

South-east Asian political leaders, among them Adam Malik of Indonesia, and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, have for several years complained of Japan's reluctance to formulate a long-term foreign policy in Asia, while implying that they had serious reservations about the way in which her short-term trading aspirations were working out so one-sidedly.

It is a vacuum in Japanese official thinking which has worked to Japan's advantage. By shielding behind the constitutional prohibition on force as a means of settling international disputes, Japan has managed to maintain a useful ambiguity in its relations with China at the same time as obtaining the maximum advantage from manufacturing electronic and automobile components in Formosa for assembly in Japan.

But remaining aloof from regional security pacts, from reassuring Asian countries whether from Europe or Asia, are breathtaking, and are only beginning to be evaluated. Certainly the societies of South-east Asia are too far gone along the road of higher urban standards of living, aided by Japanese cars and television sets, pressurised rice-cookers, scooters, radios, light machinery, and manufactured goods of every description, ever to fall back easily in consumption. The problem has been, in large part, of their own making.

But where Japan treads with the United States, and with Europe, as seems likely in the near future, the rest of Asia must follow warily, and since the shock of the import surcharge, there is greater pressure on Japan to go it alone rather less audaciously than in the past.

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Former Ministers accused in Congo

Kinshasa, October 5
Congo-Kinshasa security forces today arrested two former Ministers and a general accused of plotting to kill President Joseph Mobutu.

M. Justin-Marie Bomboko, Foreign Minister in six different administrations since the Congo became independent of Belgium in 1960, was among the three arrested.

The others were the former Finance Minister, M. Victor Mendaka, and General Alphonse-Devoe Bangala, a former governor of Kinshasa, who was recently released from a life sentence on a murder charge.

An official announcement said the three men had been forming bands of criminals to kill the Head of State.

Observers connected today's arrests with a security drive which began about six months ago and resulted in two subversion trials, including that of several students from Lovanium University.

A witness in one of the trials mentioned the names of Bomboko and Mendaka.

Although the two former Ministers have been out of favour for some time, there had been no indications that they would be arrested.

The statement described today's measure as an administrative one of removal, but it added they had been deprived of their membership of the National Order of the Leopard — generally taken as a sign that they will later be tried. Holders of the order are immune from prosecution.

Both M. Bomboko, aged 49, and M. Mendaka, 51, held ministerial posts in a Government reshuffle in August, 1969. M. Bomboko became Ambassador in Washington and M. Mendaka went to Bono. They were both recalled within weeks of each other about 15 months ago, and have since lived in relative obscurity.

An articulate political scientist trained at a Belgian university, M. Bomboko became the Congo's first Foreign Minister under the Government of Patrice Lumumba in 1960. M. Mendaka was a former head of Congolese security and a Minister of the Interior.

Kapwepwe accuses police

From our Correspondent

Lusaka, October 5

Zambian police were accused by Mr Simon Kapwepwe here today of ill-treating three detained officials of his United Progressive Party.

Mr Kapwepwe said the wives of the detainees, judging by the bloodstained clothing they had received, had told him that John Chiseta, Minister for Labour, Jameson Chapoloko, former Health Minister, and Elison Mulenga were all in grave need of medical treatment.

Zambia's Vice-President, Mr Mainza Chona, initiated moves in Parliament today to expel Mr Kapwepwe, who attended the opening session in a red-striped toga.

Mr Kapwepwe again accused the Government of wasting public money but his speech was greeted with catcalls and jeers from the Government benches. Some demanded that the "ambassador" be expelled from "using bad language" — a reference to Mr Kapwepwe's poor English.

Vorster sends patrol after guerrillas

Pretoria, October 5

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, today announced that security forces have been ordered to cross the border of the Caprivi Strip, clearly into Zambia, to hunt down African guerrillas. They are suspected of planting mines which killed a policeman and wounded four others.

Mr Vorster said at the Transvaal congress of the ruling National Party four policemen were seriously injured on Monday when their vehicle struck a mine about five miles from Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip, a wedge of land on the north eastern border of South-west Africa.

Mr Vorster said that the incident took place on South African soil. The wounded were flown to Pretoria by ambulance.

Early today police Captain H. T. S. van Eeden was killed in another landmine explosion.

Mr Vorster said a South African patrol had been ordered to follow the guerrillas and plant landmines. He reminded delegates of his announcement last year that "if terrorists came on to South African soil and attacked South Africans, then South Africa had the right to follow them wherever they might go."

He said he issued this warning in public so that "friendly countries could take note."

"No country can allow that Communist trained terrorists enter its territory and attack its people," Mr Vorster told cheering delegates.

He said the responsibility in this case "rested squarely on the shoulders of the country which allowed this type of aggression."

Mr Vorster avoided naming the country suspected of harbouring the guerrillas involved in the incidents of the past 24 hours. In the past, however, he has referred to "terrorist states" in Zambia.

Katima Mulilo is on the Zambian border and 80 miles from Botswana, the other independent black African

country which borders the Caprivi Strip.

Rhodesia and Angola also adjoin the strip which is a legacy of colonial days when Germany, which then governed South-west Africa, attempted to send its troops marching across Africa to link up with the other German colony of Tanganyika.

Mr Vorster's Transport Minister, Mr Ben Schoeman, also gave a warning today that outside pressure over apartheid would increase in the next three years in an effort to make it fail.

Mr Schoeman said at the congress: "It is not going to be a bed of roses. The people will therefore have to hear the had as well as the good."

But he added: "South Africa will emerge as the victor."

He said South Africa was in need of goodwill and allies, and contact with black African States was one of the ways in which pressure on the Pretoria regime at the United Nations could be eased.

Mr Schoeman said to today's world South Africa could not afford to be isolated.

"We must face the fact that the Government's policy of apartheid is being hated. Pressure on South Africa is going to get worse. Let us be under no illusion. The danger to our safety is going to become greater."

Mr Schoeman asked about increasing isolation in sport: "Is the game worth the candle? Will it mean the end of white civilisation in South Africa if we don't send sporting teams abroad? Will it be catastrophic of course not."

— UPF and Reuter.

No plan yet for Rhodesia visit

By PATRICK KEATLEY: Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has denied reports that arrangements have been made for a visit to Rhodesia by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary. The reports, apparently originating from sources at Westminster, had asserted that firm arrangements had been agreed between London and Salisbury for a visit by Sir Alec, probably in the first week of November, which would aim to produce a package formula to resolve the Rhodesia problem.

The official statement consists of a single sentence: "No decision has been taken about a visit by Sir Alec to Salisbury."

The working is deliberately simple to discourage any possibility of a leak of information. The decision is a reference to a date means the denial is comprehensive. No mission has been agreed — at least not yet — either for the first week of November or any other time in the near future. The phrase "no decision" is also comprehensive. It means no decision by Ministers, officials in Whitehall, or the British Government.

It was being said in Whitehall last night that the whole affair must stem from a misunderstanding by one or two individuals. It is known that a senior member of the Government, at a luncheon earlier this week, talked informally about a range of problems facing the Heath Administration when the autumn session of Parliament begins.

Rhodesia, which was only referred to in passing, brought the comment from him that there were still issues where the gap between London and Salisbury was wide. He then went on to say that Sir Alec was ready to fly to Salisbury if and when there were realistic signs of the political will in Rhodesia to make realistic concessions to the rights of Africans. Only part of these remarks filtered out of the luncheon and this gave rise to speculation about a mission by Sir Alec soon.

An additional factor was the chance remark the same day by Sir Roy Welensky, returning from his recent visit to Britain, that Rhodesians could expect an important announcement during the first week of November.

In fact, Whitehall says that nothing has altered on Rhodesia since Sir Alec referred to it at his press conference at the UN in September. There are still some specific constitutional nuts to crack. The experts and advisers at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office are still examining these items and other material brought back from Salisbury by Lord Goodman after his fourth visit to Rhodesia.

Even when the outlines of a possible package begin to take shape, there is the simple mechanical problem of Sir Alec's personal timetable.

M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, general secretary of the Radical Party, intends to stand for the presidency against the nominal holder of that office, M. Maurice Faure, at the forthcoming meeting of the party, it was largely through the initiative of M. Faure that, less than two years ago, M. Servan-Schreiber was appointed to the general secretaryship with the aim of giving the party a more dynamic and streamlined image.

M. Servan-Schreiber told a press conference that of 40 Radical federations which had pronounced on the presidency 24 were in favour of his candidature and only three opposed it. His effort was inspired by a wish to see an end to the "exploitation" of the country by the UDR, the inefficiency of the Government's management, which meant that France was failing to realise its potential, and the injustice of society. There was more inequality in

France than in any other industrial democracy.

M. Servan-Schreiber said his candidature involved no personal criticism of other Radical leaders. It was a question of temperament. "All the French generals were patriots, but there were great differences of temperament among them... A party, like a country, must choose a leader whose temperament suits the need."

Asked if, in bidding for the leadership of the Radical Party, he was trying to take over leadership of the Opposition, M. Servan-Schreiber replied that there was no leader of the Opposition and that he was not trying for anything. He was simply moved by the state of his country.

He neatly side-stepped another question which asked



Plea for end to cemetery strike

More than 250 demonstrators, all with relatives who have died recently, went to the California Capitol here today to urge Governor Ronald Reagan to intervene in a four-month-old strike of cemetery workers in San Francisco.

One of them, Mrs Rachel Klinger (above), whose husband died three months ago but has still not been buried, wept as she pleaded: "Kill me, please. I can't live any longer."

From WILLIAM ENDICOTT: Sacramento, October 5

Mrs Klinger said she had been in a German concentration camp during the war and had lost many members of her family there. "I just can't go on," she said. "It's a second concentration camp again. It's too much."

A bronze casket topped by pink and white carnations rested at the foot of the steps, and a black-headed sign read "We need to bury our dead."

More than 1,800 unhurried

terrible — a real lack of respect of the dead. These families are undergoing a tremendous strain and emotional trauma. Knowing the bodies are in this condition above ground."

The cemetery workers have struck at 11 local cemeteries in support of claims for wage increases and improved welfare programmes. Graves in these cemeteries have gone largely unattended and many are surrounded by waist-high weeds and piles of debris. — Los Angeles Times.

"We are reaching the point where something will have to be done very soon," said Dr Francis Curry, Director of the San Francisco Health Department. "This is

Freedom group must wait

From our Correspondent

Dar-es-Salaam, October 5

An official of the Organisation of African Unity said here today that it will not be possible to accord official recognition to the new Rhodesian "freedom movement," the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, until next July at the earliest.

Mr O. O. Adesola, policy secretary to the Dar-es-Salaam-based OAU Liberation Committee, said today that only the Heads of State could decide to recognise new parties and withdraw recognition where it already existed. The Heads of State are not due to meet again until July in Mauritania.

In the meantime, the new front, formed in Lusaka last week, will have to go through a lengthy process. First it must notify the liberation committee of its formation, which it has not yet done. Then the standing committee on general policy will have to make a recommendation to the Council of Ministers, which in turn puts forward a recommendation to the Heads of State.

When he announced the formation of the front, its chairman Mr Shelton Siwela claimed that it resulted from the fusion of the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union and Zimbabwe African National Union but this appears to be far from the truth. None of the eight members of ZANU's Supreme Council and only two of the five principal leaders of ZAPU have joined the new organisation.

Mr Adesola said today that as far as the OAU was concerned both ZANU and ZAPU still existed. "It is up to the front to convince the OAU that it deserves recognition."

"We are not interested in paper agreements. We want governments which will be genuine and lasting. We have tried for a long time to bring about a united front between ZANU and ZAPU but until we are sure it has the support of the rank and file among the exiles and the masses

Tanzania and Zambia as hosts to the Rhodesian freedom fighters may well decide to support the front out of frustration as much as anything else, because they have had to endure the inter-party bickering of the exiles which has brought the liberation struggle to a standstill for the past two years."

Elections in April 1967 had already given the alliance 31 of the 32 seats, and the one successful Independent, Mr Yap Fak Leong, was detained not long afterwards. There has been no opposition party in Sabah since November 1967, when Donald Stephens' UPKO Party dissolved itself after

Familiar topic for Federation

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The problems of the Middle East were the main topics on the second day of talks yesterday between the Presidents of Egypt, Libya and Syria in Cairo, meeting for the first time officially as the presidential council of the Federation of Arab Republics. On the first day Presidents Sadat, Gaddafi and Assad took the constitutional oath which brought the Federation into existence. Sadat was elected the first chairman of the presidential council for a two-year term.

The first sessions were devoted, according to Cairo radio, to the laws regulating the work of the presidential council, the Federal ministerial council and the system of Federal Government employment. After yesterday's session, Egypt's Vice-President, Hussein el-Shafel, who is official spokesman for the present session of presidential council meetings, said the three leaders had chosen Cairo to be the Federation's capital and an Egyptian Central Government building as the Federal Government's headquarters.

This building in the smart Heliopolis suburb is temporarily occupied by the trial of 91 men, accused of trying to overthrow Sadat in May. It also served as the headquarters of the last serious, but unsuccessful, attempt at Arab unity between Egypt and Syria. This broke up after three years in 1961.

Yesterday's discussion of foreign policy issues put the Federal constitution into action for the first time. For the first two years decisions will be issued unanimously. This will always be the case with "questions of peace and war," but after two years, decisions by the presidential council will be on a majority basis.

The talks centred on the military and political aspect of the Middle East crisis according to el-Shafel. They come just before President Sadat embarks on a round of diplomatic contacts. He is due to arrive in Moscow for the second time this year on October 10, and on the way will spend one day in Kuwait, and make a two-hour stopover in Tehran. After his return he is due to receive President Tito in Cairo on October 21.

Confronting the three leaders yesterday was the problem of how to implement Sadat's pledge to solve the Middle East crisis this year by peace or war — taking in at the same time the attitudes and wishes of the three federated countries, the diplomatic moves in New York and of Sadat's hosts in Moscow. They also apparently discussed a submission by the guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, on the situation in Jordan after the failure recently by Saudi Arabia and Egypt to bring the guerrillas and the Jordanian authorities to agreement in Jeddah.

The Alliance coalition breaking away from the Government in the East Malaysian State of Sabah was returned unopposed today when independent candidates were disqualified for "improper completion of nomination papers." Today's victory gives the Alliance control over the State — which has rich resources of timber and minerals — for a further five years.

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In his victory message, Tun Mustapha said: "This is the most outstanding victory of the Malaysian Alliance. This is the most outstanding victory in the political history of Sabah, which has just experienced the process of parliamentary democracy."

The States' Chief Minister and Alliance leader, Tun Mustapha, appears to have no ambitions in federal politics and spends much of his time abroad. However, he is believed to contribute a substantial percentage of federal Alliance funds and has been able to run his State with little or no interference from the Federal Government.

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Atoms for peace pact signed

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, October 6

India and West Germany today signed a five-year agreement on mutual collaboration for the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy and space research. The agreement envisages the exchange of information and nuclear scientists.

The main purpose of the agreement, of which very few details were officially disclosed in New Delhi, seems to be to accelerate production of enriched uranium as the principal nuclear fuel from virtually inexhaustible reserves of thorium in India.

It is proposed to set up a chain breeder reactor for this purpose at Kalpakkam, near Madras, where India's third nuclear power station is being established largely as a result of Indian effort.

West Germany is also likely to help India in developing its second site for ground testing rockets and launching satellites at Sriharikota Island. India's first satellite, weighing 40 kilograms, is due to be launched in 1974. The first Indian space station is at Thumba in Kerala.

Like India, West Germany has had reservations about the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. French help in India's nuclear programme is considerable. India also has atomic agreements with 11 other nations including Canada and the Soviet Union.

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Ostpolitik widens gap in parties

From NORMAN CROSSE

Saarbrücken, October 5

The gap between the main political parties in Germany grows wider. The chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, Dr H. Barzel, told the closing session of the party conference today that the Social Democrats were now basing policies on a set of values different from those of the Government parties.

"I don't think any of us that it's just a question of making mistakes or of foolishly," he said patting his head. "I believe now the SPD wants something different than we want."

To look at the world picture, the international currency policy, Bonn's foreign policy, and the domestic affairs in West Germany could only make one afraid, he added that Germany was in a decisive war phase.

The Government must operate with the reality of a foreign policy which has been pushed through a basis of a doubtful mind. The Ostpolitik was binding country to the East and linking its ties with the West.

The Opposition could operate with the Government's neglected Western policy, not take seriously the negotiations between Germany and the United States and which tried to speed up holding of a European Security Conference.

The basic principle of German policy towards Europe must be the right of self-determination for all Germans. The Government put to the treaties with Moscow, Warsaw for ratification described the treaties as a new step towards a new German unity. New agreements were reached with the East, agreements that have the support of all German democrats.

Dr Barzel was hinting that his party and its Bay wing, the Christian Union, would solidly oppose the ratification of the treaties. They failed to get a majority in the Bundestag would press for a federal treaty.

The CDU conference greatly strengthened Barzel's position in the He is not only chairman, also leader of the Joint-CDU Parliamentary group designated as the candidate for the Chancellorship.

He has again proved ability as a political tactician and, again, to reveal his own philosophy.

The elections to the five committees and the Bund brought no apparent shift in power. The other four members of the Bundestag, Dr Schröder, one of the five deputy men, but was again both the poll of those elected.

The party is by no means the best of heart. It is not about its prospects as much to do before it battles with the SPD in 1974 is also a million marks (\$1.25 million) in debt.

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Ostpolitik widens gap in part

Counsel demands an all-black jury for Mangrove trial

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

An application for an all-black jury was made by a barrister at the Central Criminal Court yesterday at the start of the trial of nine West Indians. They are accused of offences during a demonstration against alleged police harassment in Notting Hill, London.

Mr Justice Clarke will rule today on the submission made by Mr Ian Macdonald on behalf of one of the "Mangrove Nine"—the defendants take their name from a West Indian restaurant raided by the police three times last year.

This plea, which took up most of the day and in the course of which medieval laws relating to Jews, merchants, and fishermen were cited, led to exchanges between the judge and defence counsel.

Mr Macdonald's application came after all the defendants had denied a total of 16 charges involving riotous behaviour, carrying offensive weapons, and assault during a protest march on August 9 last year.

The judge quoted a case in which, two years ago, a similar application was rejected and said that the court would be governed by this.

The clerk of the court, Mr Leslie Boyd, added that there were great difficulties in finding black jurors. Out of the last 500 jurors at the Central Criminal Court no panel had more than three coloured members.

Mr Macdonald insisted: "I am entitled to an all-black jury under the Common Law of England as it has been for high on 700 years."

He then invoked Magna Carta at the beginning of a long dissertation on the historical precedents for courts allowing "special juries" to deal with cases involving ethnic or professional minorities.

The judge allowed him to continue after a long wrangle about the relevance of the laws he was quoting—several have since been repealed—and over the waste of time and money in pressing the argument anyway.

The crucial phrase from Magna Carta was that an accused was entitled to "the lawful judgment of his peers." That said, Mr Macdonald was concept so fundamental to English law that it was enshrined in the preamble to the Act abolishing the Star Chamber. In later centuries, a mistrial was declared if an insufficient number of jurors did not come from the same neighbourhood as the accused.

More recently still—though still too far in the past for Mr Justice Clarke who objected to the slow unfolding of the argument—special juries were empaneled to deal with alien minorities because they represented a method of proof which the parties would find acceptable.

When Mr Macdonald cited several cases the judge asked: "Are you suggesting that I should search through all the jurors on this panel and try to make a selection of them to try to get an all-black jury?"

Yes, said the defence. And supposing the judge said "some of the others in the dock wanted a jury of half-and-half and another wanted an all-white jury. What should I do then?"

Mr Macdonald: "There would be the possibility of separate trials."

The judge: "That would be ridiculous nonsense." He suggested that centuries could be saved if Mr Macdonald simply quoted his best precedent.

Mr Macdonald quoted what a Victorian legal historian had to say about statutes passed in Edward III's time and turned to cite an American authority.

The judge said Mr Macdonald had made the point that special juries of peers were allowable in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and even maybe in the sixteenth centuries. "You've piled authority on authority. Now you've gone across the Atlantic."

Could there be some progress? Could Mr Macdonald come on to something modern, like the speech by Lord Goddard?

Mr Macdonald obliged, but the section of the Juries Act to which the former Lord Chief Justice referred had been repealed.

During the submissions a man with a tape recorder began setting up a microphone at the solicitors' table. The judge stopped him and told him to leave the court. "I don't want anybody to come into court with a recording apparatus unless I know about it."

The trial was adjourned until today.

Firm polluted river with oil

Fisons, fertiliser manufacturer, were fined a total of £40 at Ipswich yesterday for polluting the river Orwell. The company admitted four charges of discharging oil into the river, detrimental to seafish and to fishing.

A large colony of swans was affected by oil on the river, and several had to be destroyed—both Fisons yesterday denied responsibility for all the oil on the river, and said there was only a slight leak from their plant.

The Government should set up a committee of inquiry into the future and prospects of the forestry industry, and to assess social and economic costs and benefits it gives, the Ramblers' Association says today.

The association, in a pamphlet called "Forestry: Time to Reckon," also calls for a forestation to be brought under planning control and for the industry's rate of expansion not to be increased until the present inquiry reports.

The pamphlet refers to the threat by amenity societies to control the advance of "monoculture" forestry, especially in areas where conifers threaten to "overwhelm" wild stretches of "wild" countryside, or where to plant

The teacher's hard day's night

By Richard Bourne

THE AVERAGE primary teacher spends more than three hours a day standing in class, is interrupted from outside the classroom at least once every period, and spends almost a quarter of allegedly spare time in school consulting other members of staff on school business.

He or she works an average of 44 hours a week 10 term time—and a year round average of 38.2 hours a week if 28 days of "legitimate" holiday are allowed.

A study in 66 Surrey primary schools gives this minute-by-minute account of what happens. A random selection of teachers from both stockbroker and light industrial areas of Surrey were kitted out with radio-microphones and observers.

The length of the school day varied by nearly an hour between schools—four spent 375 minutes a day, and three others spent 430. Not much time was taken up by either sex in reprimanding during classroom hours, but women did so far more often than men. After school or other wise disciplined pupils on average once every 9.7 minutes, and women did so once every 6.3 minutes.

During the school day only 43 per cent of the time was allocated to instruction. Another 15 per cent was spent on organising children in their work, about 10 per cent on general supervision, and another 10 per cent on mechanical or clerical tasks.

The team reckoned that altogether one hour 41 minutes every day was spent on mechanical, supervisory, and other non-professional work, and felt that this justified controlled experiments with helpers. Oxfordshire has an elaborate system of helpers in infants' schools and is planning to put them into junior schools too.

The authors, who believe that they have killed for good the "9 to 4" stereotype of teachers, say that as much as 42 per cent of the average teaching day is spent away from the classroom. Only 26 per cent of the day was actually spent instructing pupils, and almost as much was spent on chores and supervision.

The study found that teachers who worked in schools with short hours

appeared to do more work out of school than those in schools with longer hours. The average amount of work done each weekend was three and a quarter hours.

Holiday work seems to be much more extensive than the public recognises. Over the whole sample of recorded holidays the average time for teaching each day was nearly an hour and a quarter. Some work—such as preparing schemes of work, professional reading, and evaluating pupils' progress—was done on three fifths of the days described as holidays.

An analysis of club activities organised by the teachers showed that on average the teachers were involved in a club session every three or four days. Teachers with family commitments did as much club work as those who had none. Teachers with school responsibilities but no additional payment did more teaching work out of school hours than deputy heads or teachers holding Burnham posts.

The authors say that the small amount of time avail-

able for the average teacher to relax in the middle of the day "is hardly conducive to reducing the strain and tension of the classroom work." While attempts to squeeze more into the curriculum and keep pace with innovations may result in "possible frustration and almost certain fatigue." They found that the pattern of the teaching day's activities was determined more by the teacher himself than by anything else.

The authors ask: "Why should the official length of a school day vary so widely within one county? Could the chores of a teacher's day be better organised even without the introduction of teacher assistants? Do we need to permit so many interruptions of the class work? Should we arrange the timetable and curriculum (and perhaps pupils' attendance) so that there was more time for a teacher to mark, to consult with colleagues etc as part of his official job, and so give teachers restful breaks and adequate lunchtimes?"

"The Teacher's Day," by Sidney Hilsum and Brian Kone, is published by the National Foundation for Educational Research at £3.50.

Labour quits GLC's debate on Europe

By our Planning Correspondent

Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market threw the Greater London Council right off course yesterday. The Labour opposition staged a complete walk out—the first time all members of one party have left the chamber during the six years of the GLC's existence.

The cause was a report on London and the European Community, and its unexpected appearance on the agenda at the same time as the Labour Party conference at Brighton.

The Labour leader, Sir Reginald Goodwin, said there

was a convention that no controversial items should be on the agenda while party conferences were taking place.

Sir Desmond Plummer, the Tory leader, who refused to withdraw the report for consideration at a later date, said it was the first opportunity to debate the matter as it affected London.

"There would be no point in debating this matter after the two main political parties had debated the matter, and after Parliament had voted on it on

October 28, several days before the council meeting on November 2," he said.

Last year, when certain GLC Tories were itching to be off to Blackpool to their annual conference, a Labour Party motion criticised the announcement of rent increases for council tenants during the summer recess. In spite of, or rather because of, its controversial nature, the Tories did not walk out.

Sir Desmond was convinced that entry into the Common Market would be "good for London, good for Britain, and good for Europe."

Insulin appeal

A coroner called yesterday for a clinicopathological conference to discuss the death of a diabetic schoolgirl who reacted badly to the insulin she needed.

The Finchley coroner, Dr Harold Price, recording a verdict of death by natural causes on Eileen Cutler, aged 15, of Burwell Avenue, Greenford, said he felt such a conference should be held to discuss the case in depth as it was so unusual.

Dr John Butt, pathologist, said the girl died on September 10 from diabetes and low blood sugar. Among many added complications, her liver was unable to store sugar.

Woman shot crippled son

After a particularly difficult night with her spastic son, it was stated at Shropshire Assizes at Shrewsbury yesterday, a 37-year-old woman knelt and prayed at his bedside, and then shot him with a humane killer.

Mrs Katherine Robinetta Fagan, of The Hollies, Loppington, Shropshire, denied murdering her son Hugo, aged 31, on June 28, but admitted manslaughter and was put on probation for three years. The pleas, which Mr Kenneth Jones, QC, said were entered on the ground of diminished responsibility, were accepted.

Probation

After putting Mrs Fagan on probation, Mr Justice Ashworth gave a warning against people assuming that courts condoned mercy killings.

"Every court in the world," he said, "has sympathy with people who are driven to make an end to a tragic human being such as Hugo was, but the law does not allow it, and no court would be doing its duty if it just as a matter of course treats persons in the tragic position of Mrs Fagan by placing them on probation."

"We must leave it to courts at the right time and the right place to show mercy, but it must not be assumed."

Mr Stephen Tumin, prosecuting, said Mrs Fagan was devoted to Hugo. She was a woman of excellent character, of high reputation, and there was no slur or attack on her integrity or her courage.

Once, just the knowledgeable few owned a Saab 96. Word gets around.

Remember when the rally crowd almost monopolised Saabs? When the sporting engine and responsive front-wheel drive, helped build a legend? Now the Saab 96 is recognised for what, at heart, it's always been. A safe, reliable family car that's sensibly priced and holds its value. And is still as much fun to drive. The performance is still remarkable. So is the road-holding and its inherent safety. But over the years we've added all kinds of improvements. The latest are a driver's seat that warms itself up in cold weather. And headlamp wipers and washers to keep your lights as clear as your windshield. They could help us win more rallies. Or just make your wife's winter shopping trip a safer, more comfortable journey. Go Swift. Go Safe. Go Saab.

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PERSONAL

Explosives store 'left in shed'
The ruins of a large store of explosives, left in a shed in a farm used as a screw-down to break into a hut, were found yesterday. The shed was found to contain a store of explosives, and a store of explosives was found in the shed.

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The rival 'Assembly of Irish People' gets ready to start

By PETER HILDREW

The alternative parliament being organised by Opposition MPs at Stormont is to hold its first meeting at Strabane on October 28, it was announced yesterday.

At a press conference, Mr John Hume and Mr Austin Currie of the Social Democratic and Labour Party said the gathering was to be called the Assembly of Northern Irish People. It would have an executive council consisting of "all those members of the Northern Ireland Parliament who assent in writing to the objectives of the Assembly."

The first objective defined in the Assembly's constitution, which has already been drawn up, is simply to recognise it as "the principal representative body of the non-Unionist community in Northern Ireland." The second is to obtain equality of treatment for everyone in Northern Ireland, irrespective of political views or religion, pending the peaceful reunification of the country; the third is to pursue this course by non-violent means.

Mr Hume was named as president of the executive. Stormont senators who oppose the present system of government will also be eligible to join the Assembly provided they agree to the objectives and the Opposition leader in the Senate, Mr Gerry Lennon, is to be the chairman — the equivalent of Speaker.

In constituencies where there are neither Opposition MPs nor senators, conventions are to be

held during the next three weeks of all local councillors who are at present withholding their service, in order to nominate representatives.

Organisations which feel that they represent a wide section of opinion will also be allowed to apply for membership of the Assembly if they are interested, so the total number of members could be in the region of a hundred. The constitution, however, leaves open the possibility of direct elections being organised at a later date.

The Assembly will not exercise any administrative functions, but an appeal is to be started to cover its running costs. Mr Hume was anxious to dispel suggestions that it would be just a talking shop. He was confident that it would meet as planned on a regular basis and he called for unity among those taking part.

The group of Labour and Conservative MPs from Westminster who have been examining internment conditions in Northern Ireland visited the Long Kesh internment camp

yesterday morning, and at a press conference later they described conditions as rather like a "classical concentration camp."

There was, they said, a considerable compression of human beings, with 40 men in each Nissen hut, and the planned expansion of accommodation was urgently needed. Several felt that a prison built for the long term would provide better facilities than a rapidly constructed camp. The atmosphere at Long Kesh, with barbed wire and watchtowers much in evidence, had clearly left its mark.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, the Conservative MP for Chelmsford, described conditions as grim, though not intolerable, and went on to list a series of improvements he considered necessary.

Visiting arrangements for the families of internees were not good enough and he wanted something done about their financial position. The diocesan authorities should be giving a higher priority to the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, 90 per cent of whom wanted mass but were not able to have it together for security reasons.

The lack of privacy in the camp was a great hardship, he said.

The space conditions were not tolerable, and there was not enough scope either for exercise or for constructive occupations such as reading.

Mr St John-Stevens also said that in talks with the prisoners he had got the impression that while some had been terrorists there were other non-violent people there who should not be in detention at all, and the weeding-out process ought to be accelerated so that these could be released. But he praised the attitude of the staff, who were doing a job with fairness and firmness in a deplorable situation which they did not enjoy.

The army commander in Northern Ireland, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, has rejected allegations that troops committed sacrilege by firing rubber bullets through the windows of a Catholic church in the Andersonstown area of Belfast during mass on Monday evening.

The Bishop of Down and Connor, the Most Rev Dr Philbin, has called for an investigation into the incident, but in a letter to the Bishop yesterday General Tuzo said the bullets had been fired at a crowd outside the church, most of it on the opposite side of the road, after an army instruction to disperse had been ignored.

He did not rule out the possibility of a bullet having damaged a church window after bouncing, but nor would he rule out someone having thrown it maliciously to create mischief.

Liberals lobby for new poll

By our Political Staff

The House of Commons spent 11 hours yesterday trying to convince the Home Secretary Mr Maudling, of the merits of electing Stormont and the Ulster Government by proportional representation.

Miss Sheelagh Murnaghan, a former Liberal MP at Stormont, the Rev Albert McElroy, president of the Ulster Liberals, and Mr Berkeley Farr, secretary of the Ulster Liberals, argued that Ulster should adopt a system close to the Swiss model. More Catholics would gain election, and then Stormont itself would elect the members of the Government.

The Liberals, who have no seats in Stormont and are predominantly Protestant, told Mr Maudling that once the psychological barrier against proportional representation was overcome, the system would break the polarisation between the Paisleyites and extreme Republicans.

They argued that internees should be charged or freed. There imprisonment implied that the courts system in Ulster had broken down — this they did not believe. And they called for the Ulster Government to sponsor public meetings at which ordinary people could express their views.

GM for hero of Ulster battle

The George Medal has been awarded to a 20-year-old Welsh soldier who, although wounded, fought a midnight battle with three Belfast gunmen. The award, to Lance-Corporal D. Bennett, of Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, is one of 11 announced last night for bravery in Northern Ireland.

Lance-Corporal Bennett was shot by a gunman while chasing a man who had tried to hurl a grenade at his patrol in the Falls Road area on February 8. An army statement last night said that, although wounded, he got to his feet and shot one man — and a possible second. In a further attack although badly affected by his wound, he "went on to action and is thought to have hit another gunman."

The citation said: "By his courageous example and prompt action, he undoubtedly saved his patrol from further casualties. His refusal to retire from the scene of the shooting for medical treatment ensured that the small patrol was not weakened at a critical time."

The other awards are:

MBE for Gallantry: Captain John Robert Hart, of South Brent, Devon, and Battalion Anglian Regiment, now in Germany, for bravery, leadership, and personal example on several occasions. Lieutenant (Acting Captain) David Lloyd Roberts, of Plymouth, Devon, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment (now at School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire) for bravery and outstanding leadership on several occasions. Captain Murray Foster Stewart, of Ayles, Doncaster, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (now with Ammunition Inspectorate at Colchester, Essex) for bravery in dealing with six gelignite charges in a factory at Cookstown, County Tyrone. Captain Richard Herbert Poole, of Gillingham, Kent, 1st Provost Company, Royal Military Police, Lisburn, County Antrim, for several acts of bravery, including one when he saved two Royal Marines from attack by a mob.

MBE for Gallantry: Private David Alan Bennett, of Bunsall Green, Wood Green, North London, 3rd Battalion, Queen's Regiment, Ballykinnear, County Down, for bravery under fire on two occasions. Sergeant (acting Staff-Sergeant) Michael Francis Nugent, of Corby, Northants, 2nd Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment, now in Germany, for bravery, including an occasion when he acted as a decoy to lure an ambush gang into the open.

Queen's Commendation for Bravery: Second-Lieutenant George McGregor Dallas, of Huttons Quay, Argyll, 1st Battalion Royal Highland Fusiliers, now at Penicuik, Midlothian, for bravery and disregard for his own safety during a fight with gunmen in Belfast.

Sergeant James Wainwright, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, Holywood, County Down, for distinguished conduct on two occasions during rioting in Belfast, on one of which he pursued and arrested a gunman. Sergeant Andrew Robb Walsh, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, Holywood, County Down, for bravery and disregard of his own safety on several occasions. Warrant Officer Malcolm Ray Hammonds, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, now with 4th Battalion, TAVR, Pudsey, for gallantry and outstanding leadership during rioting in Belfast.



Alan Allison, one of the engineers, with the tide level recorders in the London flood control room

Faulkner wants ties with Britain reinforced

Mr Faulkner, the Ulster Premier, said at Stormont yesterday that he would be meeting Mr Heath again in London tomorrow.

"In the grave situation which now exists, it is more than ever important that the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Governments should form a common view of the situation and work together by agreed means to the vital end of restoring peace and stability," he told MPs who had reassembled after the summer recess.

"This being the case our contacts at the very highest level must be close and regular. For this reason I will be going to London on Thursday for discussions with Mr Heath and his senior colleagues on every aspect of the current situation."

Northern Ireland was bleeding to death as a community and the first priority must be to bind up these wounds. "Ulster alone cannot win this war. Nothing would end it more rapidly than a demonstration from Westminster by all parties of an indefinable determination not to yield to terror in a part of the United Kingdom."

He implored people in Britain not to give way to war weariness. "Even if peace could be restored tomorrow, the total cost of reconstruction would be immense, and the restoration of confidence a slow affair. It is vital that people throughout the United Kingdom should appreciate to the full, not only the extent of our problem, but its urgency."

The Constitution was not in danger, he said. Mr Lynch had

now been told, "not just at a distance but to his face, and not just by me but by Mr Heath, that the guarantee given us by the Ireland Act of 1949 remains inviolate."

The "alternative assembly" formed by Opposition MPs was a waste of time, he continued. "It would simply postpone the inevitable day when people must get round the table, and to postpone it at what could prove a great cost."

"Opposition members as they stand today are leading their people nowhere." The campaign of civil disobedience as preached by the abstentionists was anti-social.

"We will respond to argument, but never bow to ultimatum. We will respect the principles of others, but never abandon our own. And above all, we will keep this country a part of the United Kingdom against the efforts of gunmen who try to shoot us into an Irish Republic or political fanatics who speak the absurd language of UDI."

He appealed to the breakaway parliament: "Come back; this is your place; here is where we can work together. But let this message also be heard by all who are working to destroy Ulster. We shall resist you. We shall resist you as a Parliament; we shall resist you as a Government; we shall resist you as a people."

"We have had divisions which have given comfort to our enemies; we can, and I believe we must, put such divisions behind us. You have destroyed our property, bullied our people, and made many live in fear. All of these things only increase our

resolve to resist you. You cannot win, for we shall not permit it."

The Government knew interment would stir up massive reaction. But Mr Faulkner decried claims that it had accomplished nothing. "Among the many dangerous men interned are some of the most senior officers of both wings of the IRA — 63 officers and 96 volunteers of the Provisional IRA, and 33 officers and 28 volunteers of the so-called Official IRA."

Other measures were needed to tighten the screw on the IRA. But there was no place for the disbanded "B" Specials.

He appealed to the people of Northern Ireland to form a corps of eyes and ears to watch, listen, and report. "It is not the Government or the security forces alone which are at war with the terrorists, but a whole community whose prospects for the future lie under terrible threat."

"We must seek the means to mobilise the country for this war, so that we become, not a people in arms — for that is the role of the forces of the Crown — but a people contributing, all of us, in some way, to the defeat of terror."

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Flood watch in Room 481

By DENNIS BARKER

Room 481 at the Ministry of Agriculture in Horseferry Road, Westminster, is a perfect ordinary one, but today it takes on a significance that transcends the banality of appearance.

It is the London flood room where Ministry and GLC engineers will stand by to determine whether a flood-alert will be needed for the high tide expected at 3.38 p.m.

It is the fourth season the London first warning system has been operating. Five warnings have been given with any serious flooding, actually happening.

We have to be on the side. We have to give warning in fair time if there is a chance that London could be endangered," said Mr I. Johnson, the Ministry's chief engineer, who will be in charge of Room 481 today.

The duty engineer in today in the crucial hours before a warning could be given is Mr Kevin Noble, who yesterday touring the Thames especially around Kew, was in tides and consulting authorities.

He is likely to be called to his home by a black Miotte Wolseley at 7.16 this morning there is the faintest sign of trouble. This gives him about an hour to get into Room 481 before Bracknell could pass a prognostication of what likely to happen at South on the basis of what has happened at Immingham, which is seven hours ahead of Southend tide.

Later, Bracknell will make another calculation, based on the tide at Lowestoft, 10 hours ahead of Southend. Southend seems threatened these portents, Bracknell give an alert to Room 481.

This will bring extra men standby, but will not be put to the public until an hour later, and then only if consolidating.

Warnings

If there is no change for better, Room 481 will issue London first warning after hour. This means feeding pre-recorded tape into the printer connected to South Yard, which gives instructions which should be followed. The yard will send out to divisions and divisions, who will warn authorities and some private undertakings such as fact with boilers below the line. At the same time, Room 481 will be telling the Transport and the PLA.

One hour after the first warning, the emergency services standby would, if necessary, go out to local authority and selected private organisations. This means "rehearse what you have got to do."

One hour before the flood actually due, there would be a signal direct to Scotland to give the general siren a five-minute warning. It would be to press a button all the sirens in London would sound.

At the same time, a radio link with the BBC would be established for information to be relayed to the public.

With luck, all these elaborate and highly desirable preparations will seem almost laughable in 24 hours' time. Since London first warning system started, Room 481 has special standbys 100 times not once has anything untoward happened.

Few buyers for new town homes

People renting houses in towns are not keen to buy in the New Towns Commission in its annual report, published yesterday.

Offers to sell houses in Cley, Hatfield, Epsom, and Welwyn Garden City are only 300 certain sales and formal offers from the 23 residents. The "original value" of a house at "new value" — attracted only likely sales.

The larger response was result of new terms agreed 1970. The houses were offered at up to 20 per cent below market value, with a guarantee from the commission to the owner changed his mind.

The report says that the commission will build no accommodation for rent or except a limited number of people's dwellings for rent.

For broad-minded engineers only

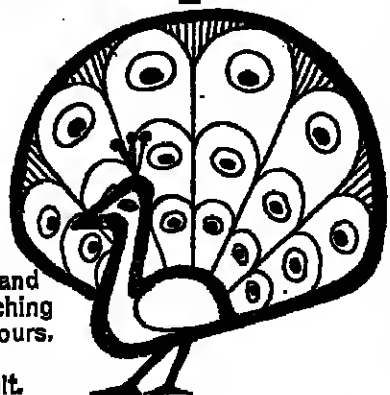
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General Accident

The message from prison

By Oliver Pritchett

"IT IS A kind of message," J. R. Priestley said, "from the unfortunate to the more fortunate of us across the common ground of bewildered, fearful, but still hopeful humanity."

Mr Priestley was describing the paintings, handicrafts, prose, poetry, and music in the Koestler Awards Exhibition in London, which he opened yesterday.

This is the tenth exhibition to be held since the fund was set up by Arthur Koestler, the writer, in 1962. All the work is by inmates of prisons and hospitals and patients in special hospitals.

There were 653 entries for the exhibition this year and 209 prizewinners are on show. Awards totalling £440 have been made.

The winners (who have to remain anonymous) can collect their prizes and the proceeds from the sale of their work after they have been discharged.

An artist at Coldingley won

the top prize of £15 for "Environment, Street, and Underground Transport Sec. 6," an oil painting depicting life in the rush-hour. The main poetry prize went to an inmate of Grendon psychiatric prison. Five literary awards went to patients at Broadmoor.

The most expensive painting on show is "Self Portrait of Rembrandt," from Durham Prison, priced at £50.

The standard of work had improved considerably since the scheme was first introduced, said Mr Priestley.

Mr Koestler, who was congratulated for his initiative, said: "It is such an obvious idea I'm surprised no one thought of it before."

The exhibition is open until October 29, at Reed House, 82 Piccadilly. The general standard of art is at least as high as that to be found on the railings of Green Park opposite or in the Bayswater Road and the prices are considerably lower.

Mini-roundabouts aid traffic speed-up

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Department of the Environment is considering reports from several local authorities where mini roundabouts are being installed. These

— first tested by the Road Research Laboratory in 1967, and built experimentally at Peterborough, Cardiff, Hillingdon, and Newcastle upon Tyne.

In the same year — have now been shown to increase traffic flow at city junctions in rush hours by an average of at least 25 per cent.

A memorandum issued by the department shows that the roundabouts, which can be as small as 3ft 6in in diameter, have also substantially reduced accidents at most of the junctions where they have been installed; and the department has asked traffic engineers to report on any they may install.

The Road Research Laboratory at present has no exact figures for the national total of mini roundabouts, but a year ago there were only 30 in Britain, and nearly half of these were in Newcastle, which has the greatest experience in

adapting junctions to them, and already has several others planned.

Mr David Poole, Newcastle's traffic engineer, said the city began construction next month of the first mini roundabout on a major road with a 70 mph limit.

Previously, these roundabouts have been used only on roads with 40 or 30 mph limits," he said. "This roundabout, on the A696 at the junction of Ponteland Road and Brunton Lane, will be about 16 yards across, this compares with the diameter of at least 40 yards on a standard roundabout plan for a major road."

"The mini roundabout is not a smaller version of the traditional roundabout. The old roundabout design theory was that you got bigger and bigger capacity by putting in a bigger roundabout. This means smaller carriageways for motorists and longer spaces between roads at the junctions."

"The principle of the mini roundabout is that motorists should be given the maximum

possible space and visibility. The roundabout is an indication that the motorist should give way to traffic on the right. It doesn't mean that cars are expected to have a turning circle of three or four feet. There is no need to take time driving round a large roundabout."

"The principle of giving way to motorists on the right was introduced in 1966 and is now firmly established. With mini roundabouts, traffic can flow through much more quickly and more cheaply than under any other system. Vehicles on minor roads don't need a large gap in major road traffic before they can move."

"The roundabouts also avoid the problem of right-turning vehicles, which can cause congestion and accidents. Motorists can make U-turns quite safely, and already four of our roundabouts are being used as bus turning points."

The work of the city engineer's department in Newcastle, on Calverton Road, near the university, the traffic flow increased rapidly as the size of the mini roundabout was progressively reduced.

The first mini roundabout scheme at the Calverton Road junction had an island of about 30 yards diameter and installed nearly four years ago. It was reduced to 13 yards in March, 1969, and, finally, to 6 yards in April.

Even the second roundabout scheme at the junction led to delays of up to five and a half minutes on one of the roads leading into it, but the present small diameter dramatically reduced this to a maximum delay at peak hours of just over half a minute. The number of cars using this previously heavily congested road went up to nearly 700 in the evening rush hour, an increase of 51 per cent.

The total flow of vehicles through this junction has now risen to nearly 3,000 during the morning and evening rush hours, nearly 50 per cent more than the total before the first roundabout scheme was introduced.

At the same time, the number of accidents at the junction has fallen to about one or two a year, compared with an average of seven or eight each year before any roundabout was installed.

Mr Poole said the traffic flow on this roundabout was nearly as great as that at many of the city's major crossroads.

MEMBERS of the Peak Park Planning Board think that the Peak District National Park is gradually losing the battle against increasing encroachment by motorists, water boards, and industry.

"We feel that we are being overtaken by events," Mr Theo Burrell, director and planning officer, said. "Things are not quite the same. There is a threat of regular, gentle erosion undermining the national park."

The board is determined to meet this challenge, much of which stems from the very success of the park as a recreation facility. It plans to open a new residential park information centre, which will surprise those who know only the traditional information kiosk.

With 60 beds, audio-visual aids, catering, and library, the new centre, at Losehill Hall, aims at attracting families and individuals as well as organised groups to weekend and week-long courses on the park. It will emphasise its ecology and the dangers that the Peak District and other national parks are facing.

This summer the park closed the Goyt Valley to private motor traffic, and provided a free minibus service so that people could walk in the park and enjoy its amenities without seeing a frieze of motor

Peak Park gets ready to fight 'encroachment'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

vehicles at every beauty spot. Although the RAC criticised the scheme, it found favour with most visitors. Of 524 letters about the scheme, only 18 complained about the car-free zone.

The park planning board sees its new residential centre as a positive step to try to change people's attitude towards the role of the national park.

Some of the innovations are taken from America. A former information officer in the Peak District, Mr Don Aldridge, went to the US after winning a Churchill fellowship, and studied American methods. The park is hoping to send representatives to next year's international conference on national parks in the American park of Yellowstone.

"There are established nature trails in the American parks, and the Rangers give commentaries and lectures on the park and what it contains," Mr

Burrell said. "But the American emphasis on preservation of wilderness is rather different from our attitude."

"We take the view that simple preservation is limited in scope. If you want to preserve a tree, you can preserve and preserve, but who is going to tell the tree not to die? We have to see the park as an organic thing that is going to change and grow. The problem is to allow it to change in its own terms, and not force change by the kind of erosion the park faces now."

The Planning Board hopes to make the cost of the courses competitive with other residential courses. Courses of varying length are being arranged so that individuals as well as university extra-mural courses and members of the Workers' Educational Association can be accommodated.

"I suppose we are trying to cash in on popular interest in ecology," Mr Burrell said. "We want to get them thinking about how the park exists and functions. Forty thousand people live and work within the park itself, and we have one third of the population of the whole county within a 50-mile radius."

Losehill Hall, which it is planned to open next September, is at the heart of the Peak District, close to Castleton. Placed below the Mam Tor-Lose Hill ridge, it overlooks the Hope Valley.

The director of studies at the centre, Mr Les Morgan, pointed out that the Peak District is only one of our 10 national parks that has its own planning board staff, and as a result he hopes that it can serve as a model to expand "the awareness of the implications of our environmental actions."

Drugs follow delinquency

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

study by a Home Office biologist suggests that social factors are less responsible for young people taking drugs than many researchers have previously thought. The survey by Dr

Butterworths (£250). Dr

Centre in Middlessex. More than 2,000 young offenders were questioned, and on the basis of the information they provided he predicts an even more serious problem in the near future with increased misuse of barbiturates and amphetamines.

There is, however, little evidence of a link between broken homes and drugs. The study shows that young men on drugs were more likely to have experienced bad relationships with their fathers and to be closer to their mothers. Dr Cockett

illness rather than irresponsibility—many users of such drugs live at home and have good work records.

Dr Cockett, a principal psychologist in the prison service, concludes that in general drug takers are more honest in self-assessment and more tolerant towards others than those who have not experimented with drugs of any kind.

In most of the cases interviewed, delinquency began before the drug habit. The majority of young people in his survey have committed offences involving property; drugs were the second largest category and driving offences third.



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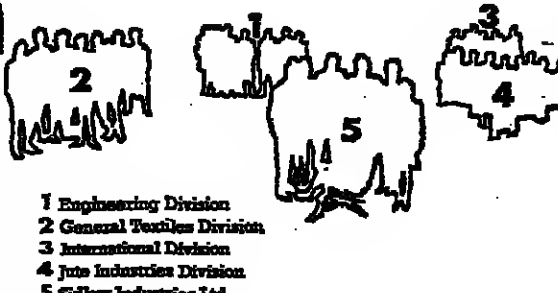
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Young detective 'was shot nine times in brutal murder'

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, said at the Oxford Assizes yesterday that nine shots were fired from close range into a detective sitting in a police car during broad daylight in Reading.

"The gun used was not an automatic but of the kind which required nine separate presses on the trigger," he said. "Each and every one of those shots was deliberately fired at that man. The chamber of the gun holds nine bullets and it is only because the chamber holds no more bullets that no more shots were fired."

Sir Peter said that, according to a witness, when the police officer fell out of the door as he was shot, one of the men slammed the door on him and kicked him. It was a cold-blooded and brutal murder.

Sir Peter was opening the case against two men charged with murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward, aged 28, of the Thames Valley Police, who died in hospital a month after the shooting. He was married with a son, aged one.

Arthur William Skingle (25), and Peter George Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, have each denied the murder. They admitted four other charges of shortening a shotgun barrel in Brighton; entering Whitgift Public School, South Croydon, and stealing firearms and ammunition worth £250; entering the Little Cottage Garage, Blackboys, Sussex, and stealing a car; and robbing Arthur Glyn Jones, of 270 at Little Wile, Essex.

A third man, Peter Cox (31), of no fixed address, was jointly charged with them, accused of robbery and burglary of a school. He denied both charges.

Mr Justice Chapman directed Cox to be tried separately and he was taken back into custody. Sir Peter alleged that Skingle had fired the shots and Sparrow had slammed the door on the officer and kicked him.

He explained that the story began nine days before the shooting—on June 18 at Whit-

gift School. At 8 p.m. the school's armory was locked. It contained guns and ammunition belonging to the school rifle range and the Whitgift Veterans' Rifle Club. At 9 a.m. the next day the armory was found open. Nine firearms, 500 rounds of .22 long rifle bullets, and some 12-bore cartridges had been stolen. Among firearms taken were a 12-bore shotgun and an Astra revolver.

"Within two weeks of that day all those firearms had been recovered, but not before that Astra revolver had been used. It was from that revolver that the bullets which killed the police officer were fired."

On June 22 a white Morris 1300, registration number SPM 323G, was stolen from a private garage in Sussex. On the day of the alleged murder the car was seen being driven in Reading by Sparrow, with Skingle as a passenger. There were four loaded firearms in it, including the revolver.

Bad driving by the defendants' car had attracted the attention of a motorist. The car kept "cutting in and swerving." Later, the motorist, a Mr Arnold, noticed the car had pulled into a parked car.

This was to be the scene of the murder—near a bus stop at King's Road. Detective Constable Coward pulled up behind the white car "blocking it in a sandwich."

In a statement, Sparrow had said that on June 27 they were going to Newquay. "Bill (Skingle) had one of the guns in the front of the car. I think it was loaded. The other guns

were in the back in a bag." A car "cut them up" in Reading. When they stopped a police officer approached them and asked if Sparrow, who was driving, was all right.

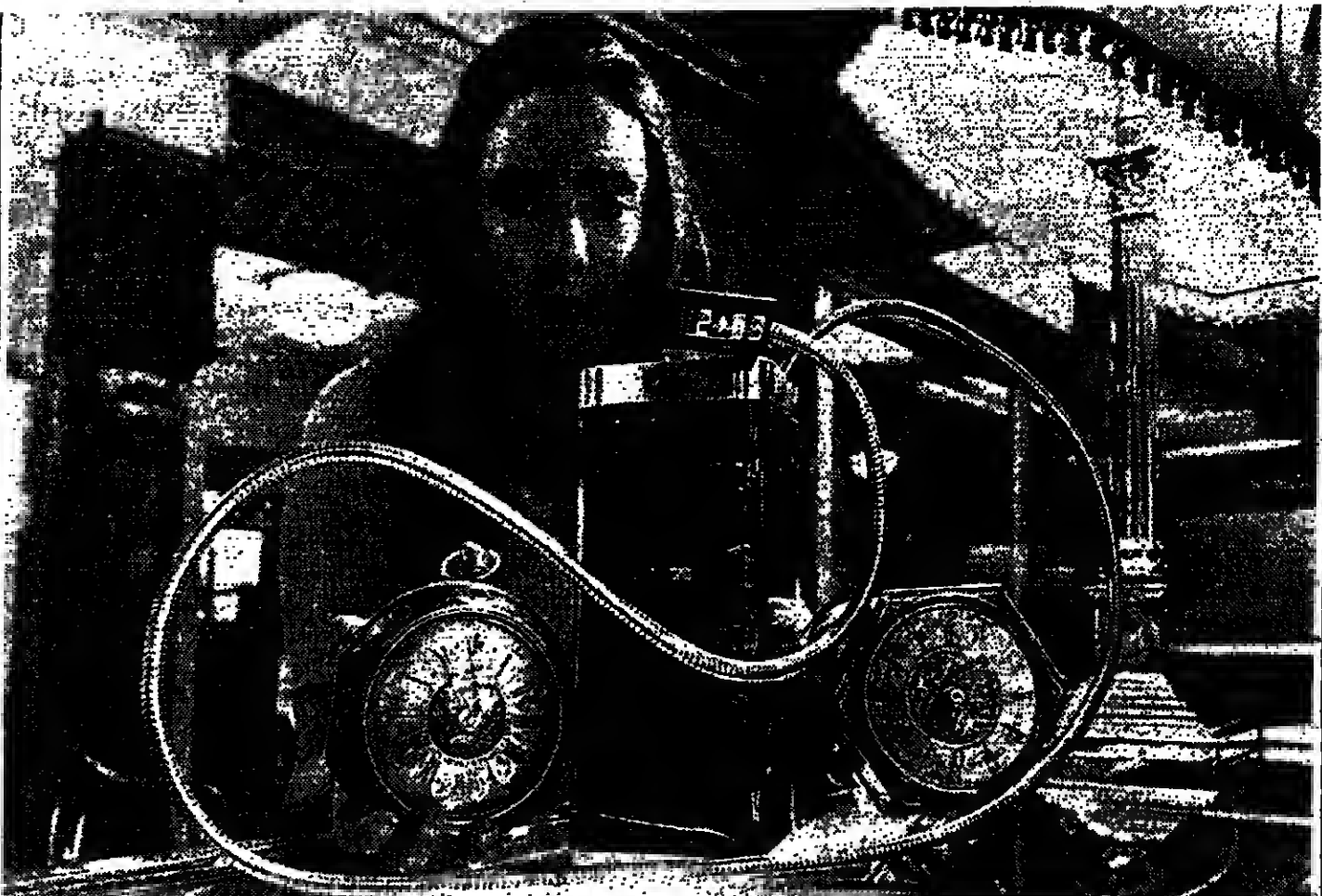
"I said yes. He said I hadn't been driving straight. I said I had been cut up. The policeman asked for some identification and I pretended to search for my licence." The policeman told Sparrow that all he wanted was identification and he asked him to sit in the passenger seat of the police car.

"He had a blue walkie-talkie and he was listening to something. He opened the front passenger door of his car and I heard a bang and looked and saw Bill was pointing a gun at the policeman's stomach. I ran back to our car and started it up. As I ran back I heard four bangs. As I moved off Bill ran up with the gun in his waist-hand. I think, I think, 'What did you do that for?' He said 'He was coming for us. I think he meant the policeman had seen the gun.'"

Skingle, describing the shooting, said the police officer had a walkie-talkie. "I told him to put it down but he wouldn't. I shot him in the head, but he still wouldn't give up. I went into the car and emptied the gun into him."

Later Skingle said: "I deserve topping for shooting that copper. We had decided we wouldn't be taken by the law because we thought we were wanted for holding up a geyser."

The hearing was adjourned until today.



The march of time: A "couch" clock dated 1785 for use in sedan chairs (left) and one of the earliest table clocks, dated 1755, surrounded by the Chronolog, a snake-like crystal oscillating chronometer, with a time variation of no more than 30 seconds a year and no moving parts. All three are on show at Garrards, the crown jewellers, in Regent Street.

The 'Sallies' crusade against pornography

By our own Reporter

Twenty members of the Salvation Army, marching behind the army's pop group "Good News", yesterday handed in 50,000 signatures and a letter to the Prime Minister urging the Government to use all existing laws against obscenity.

In Downing Street, Commissioner Albert Minge read out a statement from General Erik Wickberg called "For the Dignity of Man."

"Concerned that the dignity of man should be preserved, the Salvation Army throughout

Great Britain has canvassed for signatures to a petition asking governmental and broadcasting authorities, as well as press and arts councils, to use their powers in stemming the present pollution of mass pornography in the form of books, magazines, newspapers, theatres, cinemas, radio, and television.

"The Salvation Army believes that these signatures, secured with limited effort and in a very short time, indicate the strength

of feeling in a large part of society against the commercialisation of sex in ways which ensure financial gain for the exploiters and the creation of false values in the lives of the exploited."

Commissioner Minge said that this was the Army's first campaign on a general issue of this sort since its crusade against the materialism of the nation in the late 1940s.

The Army had long been planning a campaign against moral pollution, but had supported the national Festival of Light recently because its aims were similar.

In its letter to Mr Heath, the Army emphasises that it collected a large number of signatures for its petition in a few weeks with little effort.

It urges the Government to implement all legislation which outlaws obscenity in print—the Obscene Publications Act of 1959 and 1964, the Vagrancy Act of 1824, the Indecent Advertisements Act of 1889, the Town Police Clauses Act of 1847, and the Post Office Act of 1953.

Sewell: no bail for three

A High Court judge yesterday refused applications for bail made on behalf of a man and two women who have been remanded in custody on charges relating to the killing of Superintendent Gerald Richardson in Blackpool.

The applications were made on behalf of Eugene Francis Kerrigan (28), Mrs Barbara Palmer (35), and Mrs Irene Jernail (37).

Kerrigan, of Boundary Road, Colliers Wood, Wimbledon, was remanded in custody by Blackpool magistrates charged with impeding the arrest of Sewell.

Mrs Palmer, of Mungo Park Way, Orpington, Kent, has been charged with supplying Sewell with clothing, and she was represented by Mr Michael Brent.

Mrs Jernail, of Wilborough Lane, Otford, Surrey, who is charged with assisting Sewell and another man by driving them out of Blackpool, was represented by Mr Ronald Gray.

Leyland men get strike warning

By our Labour Star

Lord Stokes has delivered another of his periodic warnings to his car workers about the danger to British competitiveness of strikes.

His latest warning particularly appropriate, since it is contained in a company newspaper issued on the day of British Leyland factories in Midlands were affected by separate stoppages.

Lord Stokes told BLM 180,000 employees in a message that it was vital to keep production high to meet the increased demand for cars following the mini-budget.

"We are finding, over particularly, that people wait for cars, and if distributors can't get them from them they will seek other supplies," he said.

Prices had to be kept to a minimum, and this had to be borne in mind when considering wage increases. He expected to see the Japanese market by the new import surcharge, make a concerted attack on Europe and a country. "They must all like drains when they see going on strike, because it have the opportunity to move to our domestic markets."

Nearly 1,000 workers still on strike yesterday BLM's car body plant Common Lane, Birmingham. They stopped work on Monday after receiving redundancy notices. The cuts are part of a long-term plan by BLM to rationalise its vehicle range. The Austin-Morris division is at present facing a profit.

The plans for redundancy were first announced in December, and have been explained in detail to the unions. A strike has stopped production of bodies for the Morris Minor.

In the second dispute, engine assemblers yesterday stayed out over a pay dispute. They are to meet on Thursday.

Murder charge

Richard Moones, 15, civil servant of Peet St. Maldstone, Kent, was remanded in custody for a week by Magistrate's court yesterday charged with murdering his daughter Amanda Mary, 14 months, in Maldstone Saturday. He was granted bail.

MORE HOME NEWS — pages 15 and 16

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What on earth can Mrs. Willerby have in common with Captain Bradshaw?

As well as the fact that they both happen to be in the same plane they have quite a few things in common. For a start they both have some money. And that means careful planning.

Her main object is to get as much interest as she can to meet the cost of bringing up her family, because she is a widow.

His is to protect his capital against risk. The answer they have both found is a Nationwide Share Account with its absolute security and high yield on their savings.

They get interest at 5% per annum credited on a day-to-day basis with income tax (but not surtax) paid by Nationwide. This is equivalent to a gross yield of over 8% to people who pay tax.

And they can get money out immediately if they want it, whether they need it for school fees, holidays, household improvements, or any other purpose.

Mrs. Willerby is withdrawing her interest regularly for income. Captain Bradshaw is letting his accumulate at compound interest to increase his capital all the time. What's more, by having a joint account with his wife he can hold up to £20,000 in Nationwide instead of the £10,000 maximum for an individual. Like many surtax payers, he has found that using his Nationwide Share Account to

set aside money to pay surtax is a better way of saving than the other methods available.

Here's another thing. Captain Bradshaw has a young daughter. And like Mrs. Willerby has done for her sons, he's opened a separate account with Nationwide for his child and is encouraging her to save something from her pocket money. Whether you're primarily interested in high income or building up capital quickly, Nationwide can make your money work for you. It's so convenient too, because you can transact your business through your bank, by post or personally at your nearest Nationwide branch or agency.

So why not get in touch with our Head Office Investment Department for further details and the address of your nearest Nationwide branch?

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Footballer drove dangerously

Garry Sprake, the Leeds United and Wales goalkeeper, was fined £30 yesterday for an accident in which his car skidded 120 feet and turned over, injuring three people.

Police found Sprake's car in a ditch, said Mr John Robertson, prosecuting at Leeds. It was extensively damaged and appeared to have overturned at least once. Three people in the car were injured, but there was no trace of Sprake.

He was seen later at his home in Dunstons Drive, Adel, Leeds, and said that he had walked to a house half a mile away to phone for an ambulance.

Venessa Kerfoot was thrown out of the car's back window and had severe face cuts and a fractured leg. She told police that Sprake drove his car at times quite alarmingly. He began to swerve deliberately

and she screamed at him to stop, Mr Robertson said.

Mr Peter Spraggett, defending, said that Sprake walked to the house, but could not rouse the occupants. "He was so concerned that he broke a window to get in to the house to get to the telephone. He walked back to the accident, but as the ambulance had not arrived, returned to the house to telephone again."

He denied that Sprake was deliberately showing off. "What is admitted is that in the circumstances he was driving too fast."

Sprake, who was disqualified from driving for six months in 1969, admitted dangerous driving. His plea of not guilty to failing to stop after an accident was accepted by the prosecution.

After the hearing Mr John Timmins, manager for a Bradford firm of solicitors, said that on September 23 the district registrar at Bradford made an order for an interim payment of £400 for Miss Kerfoot against Sprake. A final assessment on damages would be made in about two years, after plastic surgery. Miss Kerfoot is to have another operation on her face this month.

Airing for longest dispute

By our Labour Staff

A Government inquiry into what is currently the longest-running dispute in British industry opens in London today. The inquiry has been set up by the Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr, into the 16-month-old dispute involving 172 workers at the Fine Tubes factory in Plymouth.

Unions regard its outcome as highly important because the principle involved could affect other American-owned companies.

The dispute began as a strike by the Fine Tubes employees. Negotiating procedures over a pay claim had been exhausted. The workers were sacked and replaced by non-union labour. The dispute then became a quarrel over union recognition, and has strong similarities to the troubles at the Roberts-Arundel engineering factory at Stockport, Cheshire, some years ago, which also involved an American management.

Today's inquiry will be under the chairmanship of Professor Archibald Campbell, professor of applied economics at Dundee University. The other members are Mr Sydney Robinson, former general president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and Mr John Rhodes, who was personnel manager (labour) for ICI until 1967.



A "GUARDIAN" PUBLICATION

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It is available from: THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, ROOM 20, THE GUARDIAN, 164 DEANSCLATE, MANCHESTER, M60 2RR.

BLACK IS BOUNTIFUL

'THE SIGNIFICANT WRITING...IS BEING DONE BY PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE..'

BARRY RECKORD's elder brother is an Opposition senator in Jamaica, and the other brother of his "improvised petit bourgeois" background now runs the National Theatre there. Reckord has made a name for himself too, but he doesn't do it in a way he thinks perhaps he shouldn't have.

He wrote "Flesh to a Tiger" while still at Cambridge and has been home teaching for two years when a telegram from the Royal Court arrived saying Tony Richardson was interested in the play. So he came back. And by and large he's stayed. He has lectured, travelled and taught. "Skyvers" his third play, was written while he was teaching English in a well-known South London comprehensive (he'd rather not name it). Revived this summer at the Royal Court and the Old Vic, it was first performed nearly ten years ago. But its bitter indictment of a school system which condemns so many children has lost none of its relevance. The kids who saw it loved it and one

trainee teacher decided to abandon his vocation on the spot.

But Reckord isn't satisfied. A passionate and pacifist Socialist, he's quite prepared to put his Socialist ideals before his racial loyalties. Should he put them before his writing too, go home and practise politics, hoping that writing will flow from active involvement? He thinks perhaps he should. The trouble is he doesn't care for the bread-and-butter issues of a country whose two main parties are like the Democrats and the Republicans. He tends to feel superior among politicians, but he thinks he'd fail in politics.

So he travels and writes. The last play was "Don't Gas The Blacks", the last book—based on interviews and impressions of Castro's Cuba—"Does Fidel Eat More Than Your Father". But the success which went to his contemporaries at the Court—Wesker, Arden, Jellicoe—has eluded him, and at 40, he says, so has a personal sense of achievement.

Two years ago he actually went

home and spent 12 months producing a dossier to show how nearly the Jamaican bauxite industry. "After 15 years we hadn't even got our own laboratories to test the grade of the stuff." He got the facts together but later learned that the Opposition wouldn't be using them as the main plank in the general election campaign after all, because they too needed the money from the bauxite companies.

Not just his political conscience is at stake. "I am plagued by the feeling that the really significant writing in the Third World is being done by people in the struggle... that Che's books are really important and Fidel's speeches," Naipaul, he feels, has managed to "cut the umbilical cord," but he himself cannot—doomed to be a "tourist revolutionary," a "Hamstead black" (his phrases), travelling the Third World saying what is important and really being bloody useless.

Now he is preoccupied with Cuba

and with China. Here he feels, and not in the bureaucratic Socialist States of Eastern Europe, lies the key to the future—work sharing. Instead of removing the bright kids as far as possible from the dirty manual work and leaving it all to the "failures" (the "Skyvers" system) the answer is to share it. Cuban-style. Hence the title of the book (if Fidel does eat more than your father it's because, being such a big fellow, he needs more: otherwise, equality). "What we want is a genuine attempt to solve the problem of dirty work, of individual slavery. The way to do it is to realise that work has to be done and that it has to be shared by everybody."

All the lip-service paid to the notion of equality of workers by hand and by brain is rubbish. The division between those who are paid to think and those who are paid not to, means bureaucracy, privilege and exploitation.

Now Fidel, says Reckord, is instinctively anti-bureaucratic and wants the

people to run their country—even at the expense of the Communist Party (which is why the Russians want him out). And Fidel and the Cuban people are winning. Work is being shared, and people are working voluntarily—because there is no privilege.

"The kids in 'Skyvers' are right to rebel, though I don't agree with them wanting to be footballers or pop stars," he says. "The answer is work sharing, so they get a chance to think too—even to be a brain surgeon. A lot of people say 'Why have a brain surgeon spending part of his time driving buses. Is it not a waste?' I think that having a non-thinking working class is a far bigger waste."

Won't the idea meet some strong opposition from the privileged classes? Well, yes, he says. He'd done some planning himself while researching the book in Cuba, and he'd started grumbling right away. "But socialism will come, although it will take another thousand years."—M.W.

THE POETRY OF REGENERATION

FOR THE FIRST time in America black children are growing up whose social circumstance may never be considerably better than their parents' but who, at any rate, will never despise themselves for being black. The means for attaining this new self-esteem are being forged by, among others, black historians, young writers, artists, film makers and those in the entertainment world who have recognised that the restoration of black pride and identity is the first prerequisite for the full emancipation of black people in white-controlled societies.

Nothing short of a deliberate act of self-recreation could have produced this profound change in black America. Black nationalism, the rediscovery of black history and the formulation of a new myth of "blackness," with its combative self-assertiveness, have been powerful and necessary means of escape from a psychological prison created by a white-orientated society.

The dominant note of most black American writing is still, of course, that of "protest," but what is new in the works of the most recent writers, especially the young poets who I am specifically concerned with here, is not simply the vehemence of their protest, which can, after all, be easily matched by the best of the so-called Harlem Renaissance poets of the twenties and the thirties.

No: what is different in the latest outpourings of verse from the young is the mood of angry, radical affirmation: affirmation of self, of black identity and all those modes of living which in the frantic desperate effort to be assimilated the black middle classes have been most anxious to renounce as socially embarrassing. With a great deal of humour a poet like Al Young notices that not even the White entrepreneurs downtown are looking for a "good nigger" anymore:

"Don't nobody want no nice nigger no more... / They want a militant nigger/in a fiji bairn/fresh out of some secret hoot camp/with a bad book in one hand/& a molotov cocktail in the other."

In literature, at any rate, the "good niggers" are rapidly being replaced by a host of very bad Afro and dashiki-wearing "niggers," Le Roi Jones's "doctors with assassins" calling down "the wrath of world spirit."

But what finally and absolutely distinguishes these younger poets from their elders is the language, a tone of voice, which owes its particular infectiousness to the ghetto or the verbalism deriving from a particular, albeit hermetic experience, of what it is like to be black in white America. This question of language is crucial. The "protest tradition" may have been central to Negro poetry, as indeed it is to all black American literature, but the paradox in America as in Africa, has been one of the connection between language and experience.

Simply stated, this paradox resolves itself into the question of how black writers, using the language of their white oppressors, have managed to inject values already built into it which takes for granted the inferiority of black people, can effectively wage the struggle for emancipation with that language as a weapon. Not only does language have to be changed, but the white master's experience, its syntactical structure and inner rhythms echo another life, another experience, with very little to do with the lives of black people.

For the black poet using English or French, therefore, from any paradox lurked everywhere. In some of the best protest poems of the Harlem Renaissance, for instance, there were



Barry Reckord



Lewis Nkosi

James Baldwin's 'Another Country' was the first thing many white liberals knew of a self-conscious strain of black writing. Lewis Nkosi reports on what is happening in black American writing now, and Michael White interviews two West Indian writers working in Britain, both with plays recently staged in London.

often echoes from a more traditional kind of English verse from which these black poets had constructed their models. Keats, and behind him Shakespeare, stand behind lines like these:

The night whose sable breast
relieves the stark
White stars is no less lovely for
being dark.

Joining the poem not to racial militancy but weaving it back from it, and subtly connecting it to a romantic tradition and to the melancholic strains of a nineteenth-century English poet dying of consumption. Thus, an attentive reading of some of these poems would reveal an underlying conflict between the steady, studious measures of classical English verse and the sweeping chaos of black American life, with its angry organic rhythms.

Interestingly enough, it is James Baldwin, operating in the unlikely medium of the essay and the novelistic prose, who brings to the English the singing rhythms of the Negro sermon and the murderous rhetoric of the Negro uprising, as significantly, it is also Baldwin who first recognises that: "For the horrors of the American Negro's life, there has been almost no language," that the "privacy of his experience has been denied or ignored in official and popular speech."

White poachers

IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, perhaps: but so far as popular speech is concerned Baldwin misstates the case somewhat. After all it is not so much a case of neglect as the fact that urban white America is constantly taking up Negro colloquialisms and rinsing them of any poisonous content: words and phrases that are loaded with sexual imagery are sometimes so domesticated by the time they come out of Goldie Hawn's mouth that they no longer have any useful force. The same is true of political content. It is not so long ago that I heard business men in California hear each other out with shouts of "Right On!" and soon, no doubt, Essex housewives will be "getting it together."

Generally speaking, white people, it seems, have always known that the Blacks were exceedingly "colourful," sexier even: the only people, apparently, who didn't know this was the blacks themselves. The middle class, at any rate, was so busy fighting what it considered to be the Negro stereotype that any form of black expression—the blues music, dance and satiric forms of Negro speech—were in danger of being repudiated as evidence of "low life," something that the Blacks had to be educated out of.

Outside the ghetto the lode of black experience was kept on tap mainly by the black jazz musicians, with their secretive, intensely guarded manner toward both white society and fellow white musicians. Sometimes exploited by white club-owners and impresarios, and sometimes forced to play second fiddle to mediocre white musicians, these black musicians were resentful of the status but of the way in which they felt their music was being watered down by people "paying no dues," as the expression goes, for what they were exploiting.

It is the recent discovery of the young—by a new pair of eyes given form by Malcolm X—that far from being culturally indigent, the ghetto community possesses a folk tradition, forms of verbal and non-verbal expression, which have a greater value and validity for what the young poets are trying to do than any of the hackneyed but desperately revised models provided by European literature.

As a consequence, a great deal of this poetry depends for much of its technical resources on black music, on dance, on the swinging rhetoric of the Negro sermon as well as the ever rubbishy colloquialisms of the ghetto language and speech. The impossible business of trying to survive in conditions where "just livin'" was guerrilla warfare is what fuels the verse and gives it its unglazed realistic edge. As Carolyn M. Rodgers puts it in her poem "I Name This One": "let us revolution come, couldn't be no action like what/I don't already see."

The tone fuses aesthetics with the

new black politics, creating an absolutely new and different perspective on the country, on the history of America and black man's role or position in it: on the choice of subject matter and mode of expression are confined to create a mood which may be edgy, wry, splenic but is never wholly bland, merely elegant or amiable. Indeed, a tone more common to all these poems is one of violence, freely avowed, as in Don L. Lee:

"... until my smiles can protect
me from a night stick/
I guess I'll keep my razor
and buy me some more bullets..."

or the violence is evoked through a manipulation of ghetto dialect and the all-purpose obscenity, as in this fiercely denunciatory poem by Jayne Cortez, aimed against one of those self-styled, publicity-seeking black revolutionaries: that a bitch/on television talkin' about you underground/when the only underground you know is/is riding those underground trains in that underground/subway trying to get to that underground job/punk/talkin' about you a leader/when you can't even lead yourself to the toilet to flush your mouth/shit lip motha fucka/you better come to yourself and get it together before/scott tissue rubs your guerrilla warfare out."

Panther politics

IT IS AN EXTRAORDINARY poem: its style and tone is so quite sensually that of Black Panther politics, bushy Afro hairstyles and naked guns, that it is inconceivable that the poem could have ever been written before the mid-sixties: and yet its violence is felt through the use of language rather than as an objective reality. And of course the poem has to be read, and read as a whole, to create for the audience its true mode of operation. It is meant to be read precisely because the tradition out of which it stems is intensely verbal but non-literary.

These poems are always trying, literally, to "create a scene," with an element of paranoia in them, as in Jayne

Cortez's line "don't touch me" before we hear "I'm on my way to Mecca." The incantatory quality links the poems to the rhythms of dark religious ceremony, of witchcraft, exorcism, and possession.

This link to African ritual and tradition is sometimes fully conscious and direct, sometimes oblique, indirect or unconscious. In Charles Thomas's "In Search of God" the invocation of the African gods serves as a link between black America and an African heritage which until quite recently has been repudiated by black Americans: "Would Ogun, God of Iron, descend from heaven/on a spider's web/and with his axe of iron/cut the tyrants loose/from his suffering people?"

Anyway this effort to use art as a mode of exorcism, casting out bad luck and ushering in the millennium of prosperity and happiness for the race while casting a spell on the enemy, is very much a governing principle in most of these poems. The principle links back to LeRoi Jones's metaphor about an art of "witch doctors and assassins"; in such an art the role of the revolutionary poet is interchangeable with that of an African medicine man, singing his incantations in order to "melt the white man's bullets into water."

Arnold Kemp's furious chant: "It's the end of the world/It's the end of the world/It's the end of the white world!" No crime of innocence/All are guilty by birth/The sons of rapists must pay/for their fathers' orgasms."

tries to induce the walls of Jericho to fall by a blare of trumpets; even the purely erotic is inseparable from this sense of dark ceremony, of dance and movement; all the poetry is in constant search for the kind of verse that "moves like the dancers' muscles" in which "black bodies blend with the night" as in A. X. Nicholas's poem, "For Polk".

"Strange, how your thighs/tremble like the tomtom-of-drums in the night/opening-closing/hot and dark as Africa round my waist." Most of the love poetry, however, ends by eschewing realism in favour of a certain romanticism in which nothing is particular, the loved woman is not simply herself, but a representative of all Black Women, the newly proclaimed "reigning queens" and "goddesses" who are "beautiful" simply because they are black: the black woman, in this verse, is therefore an abstract principle of Black Power, a figure recreated to substitute a new type of female ideal, a myth which is no longer stated precisely because it is everywhere taken for granted.

This tendency to idealise (or shall I say "idolise") the black woman as an abstraction rather than an individual woman stems partly from guilt; almost exclusively a product of male imagination, it is an attempt to make it up to the black woman who up to now has not been so highly valued by her menfolk as a symbol of glamour and beauty. At its most extreme, the black nationalist movement now demands a utter renunciation of white standards of beauty, including, sadly, white women.

This renunciation calls, unfortunately, for a certain form of stately determination since, thanks to the bombardment by communications media, the image of the white female beauty is one that rings most frequently the cash register of the Negro psyche. In any case, we all know how notoriously alluring women of the lower class have always proved to be for aspiring revolutionaries, black or white.

On the whole the new poetry is short on "love," and shorter still on self-contemplative irony: it is concerned with regeneration, with reclamation and a creation of new myths to uphold the dignity of black people; as such it is constant search of heroes to instruct and inspire.

LEWIS NKOSI.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Panorama

SOURCES close (as we seem increasingly to say) to "World in Action" say that far from envying "Panorama" and its regular sprinklings of eminent politicians, the commercial programme's workers positively rub their hands (or some such gleeful Northern gesture) when the opposition turn up with their Right Honourable show-stoppers. It is apparently felt that this is not the material to lure the proletariat into changing channels after "Coronation Street."

Still, those of us who on Monday stayed loyal to politics (or, if we are to be perfectly frank, were lured by the trailers with those romantic pictures of coveting gun boats in the Med) were treated to some good knockabout entertainment that might have convinced some that politicians, if not human, are at least alive.

The tripartite talk from Brighton, where Tony Benn, Michael Foot, and Roy Hattersley discussed the last named's pro-European predicament, was probably one for the connoisseurs. Was Wedgie Benn hinting at a procedural let-out for the Marketeers? Or was Hattersley right to walk straight over him?

But the Great Fleet Menace provided a really appropriate contribution to these bed-searching days. That parade of the hardware, as the ships viewed each other from stately distances, dramatised by the sea mist and the long lens set it, in perfect unreality. The sailors added to it. It turns out they don't mind being surveyed at all. Being a deterrent, they quite like the enemy knowing what they've got, though the C-in-C does claim to spend sleepless nights wondering why the Russians are doing it.

QEH

Hugo Cole

Suzuki pupils

TEARS WELLED into Handel's eyes when he heard the charity children singing at St Paul's, and it was a foregone conclusion that audiences at QEH on Monday afternoon and evening would warm to the tiny, cheerful, confident Japanese, demonstrating the Suzuki talent education method, as they added imperturbably through mass performances on Mozart, Viraldi and Bach concertos (and, of course, variations on Twinkle Twinkle Little Star).

There were still doubters; one behind me saying: "Of course, these are the cream of the 6,000" (the approximate number of children now learning under the method in Japan). In fact, we could have done with more background filled in for us—these children equivalents of Menuhin School pupils or a sample lot from Holland Park Comprehensive? Suzuki himself strongly maintains that all children are equally educable; if they begin early enough, so that they can pick up the technique like their mother-tongue. Whether this is literally true or not, it is a good approach for an educationist.

What convinces about the potential value of the method of Suzuki children too, isn't the method (standards, standardised) or left-hand technique, but freedom from platform constraint, and ability to take music easily and simply: which perhaps goes a great part of the way to explain the unforgotten resonance of the tiny, confident, earnest right-handers in the most complex bowing patterns.

The little books of exercises on sale to the foyer give no indication of how this is achieved. Suzuki is known to make many such recordings, and he told us they are personally taped out "tone is a living soul without form" on 1,500 shikishi (silk-covered squares of cardboard) to present to his diploma students. Have we the patience, discipline and family solidarity (mothers must be involved) to make the method work in England?

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Chicago SO

IF ON RECORDS the Chicago Orchestra has been establishing a name recently to be counted the finest orchestra in the world, it was still a formidable test to seek to confirm those claims in person in concerts at the Royal Festival Hall. Records from Chicago (from whichever company) have a glamorous reverberant acoustic, where at the Royal Festival Hall even such a hand as the Boston Orchestra can come to comparative grief against an unusually dry acoustic. As though that extra burden was not enough, these London appearances are the very last of a long sprawling tour all over Europe.

To be frank, this first concert, conducted by the orchestra's principal conductor, Georg Solti, was not quite the big emotional occasion one ideally hoped for. In Mendelssohn, Bartok and Brahms this superlative band's technical achievements were amply confirmed, but how could one expect them after a frayed six weeks from home playing a limited range of works to inject the last degree of warmth? After all, none of the three works, not even the Bartok Concerto, remained a challenge. Though there was not a hint of tired playing all evening, everything was a shade too easily achieved.

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Journalist

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Water-beds • America revisited • Gordon Baker • New lines

IT'S LIKE being held gently in a big warm hand... like being afloat on a soft cloud, or sheltered safely in a womb. It's the most sybaritic piece of furniture since Scheherazade's sofa... the pleasure pit: the Water-bed.

In America the water-bed, the whatever - will - they - think - of - next water-bed, has left the hippie's pad, where it first gained popularity, and successfully moved into the suburban bedroom; into most established hotels from Maine to Mexico, even into Vietnam to soothe tired GIs. It is the hottest item since the bula hoop. Ten per cent of the population will be sleeping on them in five years' time; maybe 50 per cent in 10 years. Or so claims the rumour mill that substitutes for data in this unstatistical field. For the moment, anyway, there are at least one million water-bed owners in the United States and at least 75 firms working around the clock to satisfy demand.

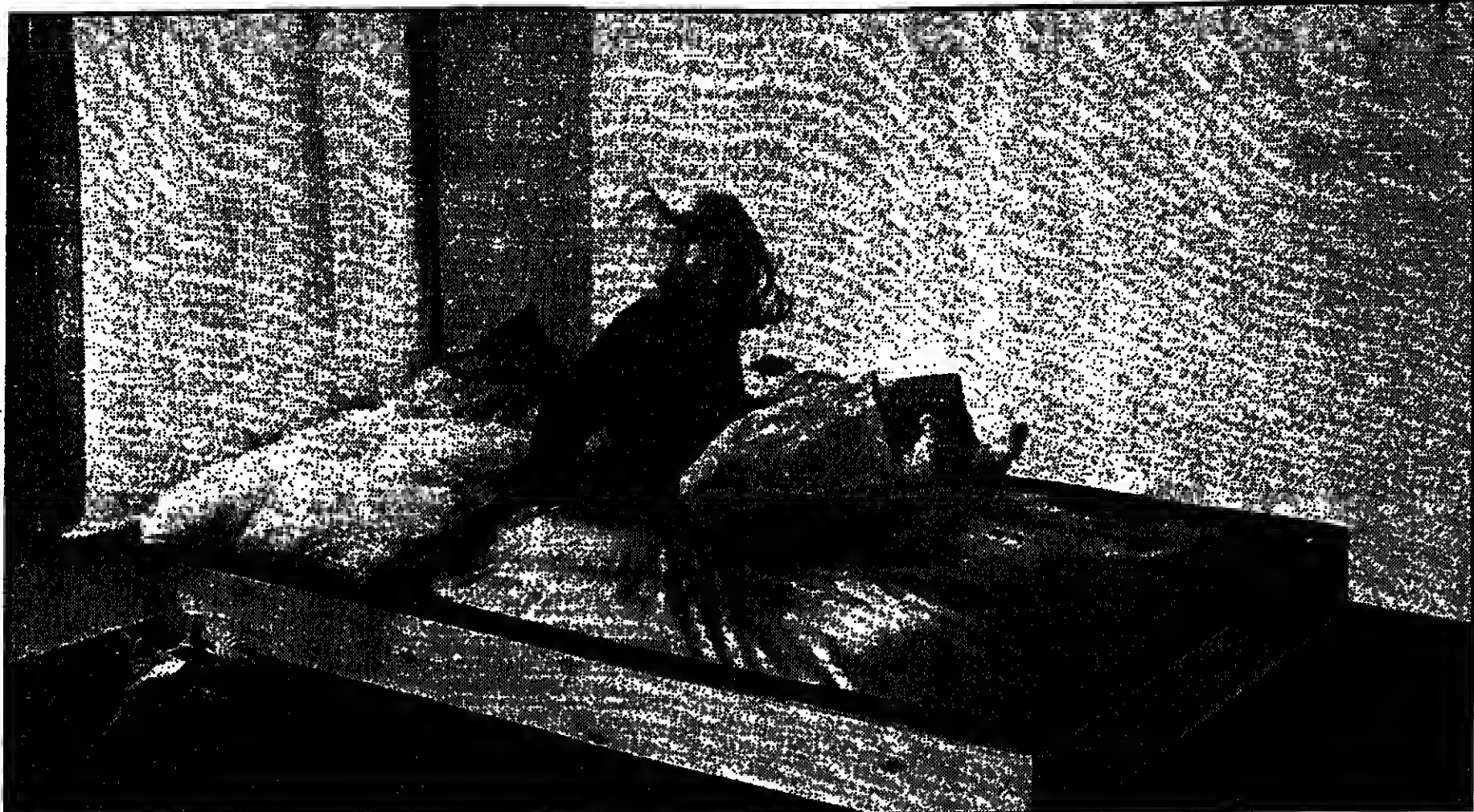
Not that Slumberland have any reason to start tossing and turning on their inner springs. There can't, for the moment, be more than a couple of hundred Englishmen living and loving in liquid luxury.

A handful of American firms are trying to get a foothold here, including Western Waterbeds International which yesterday opened a showroom in Madrox Street, London; and one brave Englishman, Rupert Harvey, of Aquarius Enterprises, has made a slow but promising start. He had his £100 bed on display in Harrods' Way in for several weeks. He sold a few and had a fine time. Knightsbridge brat who had to make it last. Seventy-five per cent of Aquarius's goods, however, are being exported to pleasure-loving Europe. The British water-bed market is a difficult one to crack.

The water-bed is simply an ultrasonically welded vinyl bag filled, via a hose, with around 150 gallons of water, and contained in a wooden frame which rests on the floor or can be raised to conventional bed height. The bag can be used on its own; but then it is not a bed. A bed must have a frame and a safety liner, so that if a leak occurs, a swimming pool results and not a flood.

It should also have a heater (a specially designed thermostatically controlled unit which lies between the bag and the frame), or when the water has stolen all the available body heat the sleeper will freeze. A cover of foam rubber of the right density could suffice, but some of the effect of the "undulations" would be lost. And those sensuous undulations are all important. They take the place of the hand rocking the cradle, and, together with the semi-weightless sensation which makes total relaxation, induce sleep in seconds.

A deep relaxing sleep for there are no pressure points to cause tossing and



The pleasure pit

LINDA CHRISTMAS writes about the growing popularity of the water-bed

turning. The fluid properties of water enable the mattress to shape itself against you, giving equal support to all parts of the body. They are ideal, therefore, for anyone with aching joints, for the hunch-back, or for the nine-month pregnant woman who wants to lie on her stomach all night. In fact, all members of the early-morning-groan syndrome should awake refreshed after a mere six hours sleep. The drunk, however, is advised to keep off—even though those waves are meant to subside within a couple of minutes.

The wonderful, no lumps, no bumps water-bed is also more hygienic than the germ ridden inner spring. A quick lick with disinfectant keeps the outside clean, and a good slug of chlorine wards off the formation of algae.

None of these claims has been proved, of course. They are all based on consumer comment, and rocketing sales figures. To get anywhere near the truth on the bed's therapeutic values we will have to await the result of tests about to be carried out in several New York hospitals.

Even less proven is the claim that the water-bed is sexually unbelievable. "All I can say," offered the salesman, "is that the reports you've heard are probably true." I hadn't heard any so he added: "It's a great help for the female..." After only a five minute trial dose in an exposed Californian showroom, I didn't feel like arguing. Until Masters and Johnson get their hands on that one, the case must rest. The idea of the water-bed is hardly

new. Each manufacturer has his own version of how it all started. One of the more interesting is that more than 3,000 years ago the Persians used them in their travelling caravans. By sewing goatskins together and filling them with water they had a bed fit for a king and his concubine. Alexander Fleming also had a go around 1911 with a "ripple bed" for medical purposes and certainly after the Second World War they were being used to treat the badly burned.

The re-invention, then, came in 1967 when a Charles Hall, studying for a Master's degree in Design at San Francisco State University, became disturbed by the discovery that "for years designers have only been reshaping basic designs and coming up with

nothing new. Since the cave man we have been using the same principles. A guy would design a chair without ever stopping to think whether sitting was a particularly good position. I wanted to design something which would form fit; something which would mould itself to the user."

So he started on a search for a "roomful of something." First it was starch, then Jell-O, and an awful lot of mess in the Hall apartment before he bit upon water. The result was not a bed, but a conversation pit—a blob to sink into. The pit became a bed because it was more commercially viable and the "roomful of something" went out of the window because of "the need to buy a house to go with it."

It took 18 months to get anyone

interested in a \$550 bed. Then a chance meeting with several slick entrepreneurs with access to venture capital and interspace Environments Inc. was born. (The company now has 1,000 outlets all over the US selling beds costing between \$99 and \$400 including an aesthetically displeasing one-piece job made of telephone-type fabric and looking like a soap dish).

It wasn't too long before the hippies in the Bay area caught on, adding the magic words "sex aid." Soon no self-respecting stud was without one. "The sex kick wasn't my idea," says Hall, "although I was glad of it as a sales gimmick at first. Now it is just embarrassing when we are trying to sell to blue collar workers over 30 in the Midwest."

Those hippies did further damage, too, when they set up their own firms with names like "Wet Dream" and made inferior beds, a quick profit, and then disappeared. The poor bed got a bad name and stories about electrocution, ceilings collapsing, and floods abounded.

Then along came a clean-up-the-water-bed-campaign, complete with a code of conduct for manufacturers and an Institute. The president, 28-year-old David Nagel, is a psychology major, ex-cook, ex-housepainter, ex-hum, who one bored afternoon bought a water-bed. The next day he rustled up \$8,000 from some other dropouts, bought a machine, and started making his own. Six months later Come Together Water-beds has received the Good Housekeeping seal of approval, an American design award, and is one of the few companies to have its heating element approved by the Underwriter's Laboratory.

David, nail-biting and nervous, has shaved off his beard and tamed his hair, and every day becomes more a part of the society he once despised. "It's quite a challenge really, but I'm not sticking around for long. I shall make a lot of money from a superb product and then buy a farm and horseback ride and read for the rest of my life. And you needn't think that while I make a million, I'm paying my workers \$3 an hour; it is all done on a profit-sharing basis."

The million shouldn't take too long to make. He has just been invited by Wyoming State to take his flourishing industry there—with \$150,000 as an incentive.

Meanwhile, the president and his 75 member Water-bed Institute "they are mostly groovy cats"—are plugging away to outlaw fly-by-night operators and bad publicity. They want to prevent the vinyl bag being sold alone and regulate the size of beds and pedestals, the strength of the vinyl, the use of heaters and liners, labelling, guarantees, and insurance. A properly made and properly used water-bed, you see, is as safe as houses.

All American love-in

ROSEMARIE WITTMAN finds a new mood in the United States

THE LAST TIME I was in the United States was in 1968—and I came home punch drunk.

Everything was happening. A new President was being elected and the country was disintegrating. The police were attacking sweet young kids in Chicago, tensions were mounting in the ghettos, there were bombings by the Weathermen, and assassination after assassination, explosion after explosion. The adrenalin was in every pore of newsprint.

This summer I went back and could hardly believe the change. It is quiet. It is reasonably peaceful—and the people have turned inward, raising the tariff walls, both in the customs house and in the mind.

In 1968 people were talking obsessively about Vietnam. This time the only person obsessed about Vietnam was Daniel Ellsberg, whom I interviewed for the BBC. The concern was reserved for the spiralling cost of living. The war was nearly over. "Oh, Nixon will end it. The boys are coming home, aren't they?" said several people I spoke to. And there was, disquiet for the way it has ended, stably, the kids coming home hooked on heroin—and to no jobs.

The main concerns are ecology and pollution—but oozing round all of it like a layer of sticky toffee is a new sentimentality. Cynics say it started with "Love Story." But I think it was already growing and Erich Segal caught it by the heart. It is most noticeable among the young and it bit us between the eyes the day we got there. My husband is an American and has a younger brother, Albert, who is 23, married, with a small baby.

He has just worked as a janitor in a basement for a year to scrape together enough money to buy a desert farm in West Virginia where he intends to practise subsistence farming. "We want to get away from the cities. We want to live by ourselves, peacefully, in the country, and grow our own food, and make our own clothes."

The corollary of this is the organic food business which has mushroomed from nowhere. Both Albert and his wife Janina have swallowed the arguments for organic food wholesale and they live, literally, on wheat germ, yoghurt, apple sauce, and dozens of dozens of capsules containing iron, vitamins, and calcium—though they wouldn't be seen dead taking an aspirin!

The urge for the pure, simple, rural life has seized not only the very young. A friend, about 35, father of four, respectable teacher in a well-known "prep" school, suddenly announced that he too was giving it all up to live in the woods like Thoreau.

Young men seem generally softer somehow. Young fathers seem very involved with their babies. In the suburbs you see teenage boys with very long hair and the required guitar and it is the girls who wear, for fun, huge workmen's overalls.

American boys are "prettier" than I have ever known them—but this is still a middle-class thing. We stayed for a while to a tiny country village up in New Hampshire, and on Saturday nights there was open conflict at the local dance between the long-haired sons of summer people and the clean-cut Ivy League suited sons of the far poorer local population.

The "Phoenix" the Boston Underground newspaper, reflects the new gentleness and return to Love. There are pages and pages of personal ads.

But it's not kinky sex they're advertising. They are public pronouncements of affection, current or past. "Peter I love you. I want the whole world to know it whether they care or not—Janey." or "Ned come back. I love you, forget the past, it was the greatest year ever with you—Andrea."

Recruits into communes must have special qualities: "Vermont commune seeks gentle people interested peace, guitar, love. Nonaggressive, non-political."

Big business has latched on to love with its usual speed. Not just the movies. I was amazed to see the dairy loved me. On the carton of milk it said: "From Dellwood with love." And even the prosaic bologna sausage had two little red hearts on its skin saying: "Made with a little bit of love." I began to feel deprived when my food didn't love me.

The new sentimentality extends naturally towards animals and trees in the concern about pollution. And again big business is chiming in. At a Howard Johnson café the children were given menus with The Story of Our Environment written on them to cut out and keep—it was a dreadful comic strip about how the earth was going to die because the world would not be able to get through the heavy layer of black smoke around it. It quite frightened us.

And one of the big antipollution things has been the development of a nonphosphate detergent. The television commercial goes something like this:

Daughter: But Mommy I can't wear that lovely clean shirt because you couldn't have got it that clean without using phosphate soap powder and what would the kids at school say when they knew?

Mommy: But dear, this is new wash powder. Blank that contains no phosphates.

Daughter: Gee, a nonphosphate powder that works!

The thing they don't advertise is that the detergent is terribly dangerous—not to plants but to humans. While there were newspapers reported a child that had died from eating half a teaspoon of it.

But it is not just the young and the ecology-mad who have gone soft. The softness is in radical politics, too. Instead of the serious Tom Hayden and the deadly serious Weathermen of a few years ago there is the Goo-like Abbie Hoffman whose face grins at you amiably from "Steal This Book," his campus best-seller. The book tells you at length how to live off the fat of the land, and get "Fortune" magazine to pay for your telephone calls (you quote their credit card number). Political action has been transformed into pilfering, albeit political pilfering. But there are no real alternatives put forward other than the usual nebulous "revolution."

The people who are not affected by this sentimentality are the growing number of those worried by the spiralling cost of mortgages and the deteriorating standard of living. When we drove in and out of the suburbs around New York many houses looked shabby and unpainted instead of crisply affluent. Unemployment among the middle classes is no joke. A friend of ours who was the editor of a national magazine until it folded has been unable to find anything like the same kind of employment. With five children and a big house to keep he says it was the greatest period of stress he's ever known. He's had no time for Love or Pollution.



Leader of the peasants' revolt

ELISABETH DUNN talks to GORDON BAKER

GORDON BAKER launched the Consumers' Union (if launching is not too strong a word) in May this year during a House of Commons debate on consumer protection. His first action was to draft a set of Aims of the Union, type them out, and take them down to the House to lobby MPs. So there he was in the Central Lobby with 625 envelopes to distribute and a policeman telling him that he was not allowed to see one MP: one visitor only. MP, said the policeman. And that's that.

But with Mr Baker that is rarely that. "I am," he said, "a loop-hole mao." He took his 625 envelopes to the post office in the Central Lobby, spent his taxi fare on stamps, and became the postman's official. He frank the packets and have them sent round to MPs. The result was that the union was mentioned by a Labour MP in the debate (juxtaposed with deprecating allusions to the Housewives' League which helped to bring down the post-war Labour Government) and was officially off the ground.

The Consumers' Union is "an independent nonprofit organisation established to inform, advise, and protect consumers in Great Britain." It says on its writing paper. It goes on to list eight highly ambitious purposes in life including a Consumers' Charter which would be backed by an arbitration procedure.

Mr Baker sees his campaign less as Britain's answer to Nader's Raiders than as a latter-day peasants' revolt. At least, that's what he hopes it will become. Indeed, the peasants were a skirmish in Scotland recently when they refused to buy higher-priced bread and the bakers brought the price down again. The victory has, in Baker's view, been slightly undermined by the workers' demanding a wage increase and there seems to be some confusion as to whether the workers and the peasants will ever reconcile their aims.

Flushed with his initial success, Baker is making preparations for formalising his union's structure. He calculates that if the Consumer Council could operate with a grant of £240,000, he will need 50p a year from 500,000 subscribers which he doesn't think is a overestimation of his support. "Besides, we could save them ten bob

in the first week by telling them how to buy food."

Mr Baker's ideal society—a world where commercial transactions offered as much advantage and protection to the consumer as to the seller—is a dream born of his own personal nightmare in which Shell-Mex and BP plays the rôle of the menacing aggressor.

Three years ago his wife and family were nearly incinerated by a Shell and BP central heating system which tended to explode at times. Baker devoted his considerable energies and experience to fighting the company on some very intricate points of law until July this year when the company withdrew its petition in which it claimed that he (Baker) was in breach of a ten-year contract. Mr Baker's legal triumph was based on precedent: the knotty and fascinating case of the Shanklin Pier Company versus Delfeo Products (1965). The problem there, as in Mr Baker's case, involved contractual obligations. A made a contract with B, who bought goods from C with which to fulfil A's contract. When the goods proved to be faulty could A sue C successfully? In 1965 the judge said: "Yes, he could," and Shanklin Pier got a new coat of paint. In 1971 Gordon Baker got his central heating system put right.

But the experience left its scars. In November last year he organised a one-man lobby in the House of Lords—reasoning that if his case was "known" to the Lords it would exclude any possibility of litigation going to the highest court—and attracted the support of Baroness Phillips, formerly an active member of the Housewives' Trust. She wrote a letter to several newspapers tentatively announcing the formation of the Consumers' Union and the initial reaction was heartwarming. Mr Baker says he does not fully know the extent of his support nationally—"There's my wife and four kids but apart from that..."—but he does know that one regional "office" of the union operates from Shell premises, which has a nice ring of natural justice about it.

In March this year, as the union and the legal wrangle gained impetus, Mr Baker gave up his job as a company director. For six months he lived

without visible means of support, working on Shell and on dissemination of consumer information to anyone who asked him. He also gave considerable thought as to how to get the union noticed.

With his unwavering eye for publicity, he issued a statement to the Press Association in August which claimed that decriminalisation had had "little short of a disastrous" effect on the average family budget. He also said that the National Food Survey (not published until October) would show the cost.

It is all good, dramatic stuff, except that the Consumers' Association thinks that it is a bit thinly researched. The association does not, of course, wish to belittle any militant efforts in the area of consumer protest but, well, you know...

Actually, no, we don't know. As Mr Baker puts it, the Consumers' Association has done wonders within the limits of its mainly middle-class subscription list. It does not, he thinks, have the ground-level contacts of his own movement. In an effort to maintain these contacts Mr Baker has turned down the offer of glossy offices in the London West End because it might tarnish his image of spontaneity. He has also refused parliamentary opportunities for one suspects, largely the same reasons.

It is all a far cry from his old days in "commercial intelligence," which turns out to be industrial espionage: "I mean, counter industrial espionage, of course."

His background is working class—his father worked for the National Assistance Board and Baker was educated in council schools which, he thinks, gives him an understanding of the human condition denied to the plummy voices which meticulously enunciate the grievances of middle-class consumers. Baker's view is that if the housewife thinks a specified brand of baked beans is overpriced she should, in collaboration with every other housewife, stop buying that brand. Certainly if intensity is any guideline to the success of an endeavour, give Baker a little time and a few more resources and he can hardly fail.

ABOUT THE HOUSE by Diana Pollock

FOR THE NEXT three weeks, Maples, Tottenham Court Road, London, is dedicating their huge acreage to comfort in all its aspects. For my money the highlight is Mary Gilliat's display of the furniture of two Italian furniture manufacturers, C. & B. Italia and Cassina. Nothing could better demonstrate our traditional ideas of comfort (even in that British institution the easy chair) and the modern outlook of the new Renaissance than Mario Bellini's Camaleonda—a series of upholstered units, arms, bases, and backs, all joined together with an ingenious ring coupling system. For the rest there's a three ring circus of competitions, free holidays to be won, personalities. All the fun of the fair.

NOISE is a form of pollution—a subject for much research and complaint. The Insulation Glazing Association, the trade organisation for the double glazing industry, have issued a book on the subject "Windows and Noise." Based on their own research they claim that proper insulation can give "effective sound insulation of between

25-44 decibels for frequencies from 100 to 3,150 cycles per second." Of course, some places—libraries, bedrooms, studies—need more insulation than general offices or domestic living rooms. The Association say the air space between the ordinary window and the double glazing makes a difference to the sound insulation, and advises a minimum 4in. air space.

The Association have a free Double Glazing Advisory Service at 6 Mount Row, London W.1, who will supply leaflets, information and the list of their 200 members. Double glazing helps to keep rooms warm, too, in case anyone had forgotten.

CHRISTINE and Jeno Baudrand (daughter and son in law of Miki Sekers, who founded West Cumberland Silk Mills—alias Sekers Fabrics) believe to a total environment for lovely things. Not only have they rearranged their handsome Sloane Street, London, showrooms but, in celebration, they are putting on a thoroughly exciting exhibition of Taller de Montevideo's "environmental objects, Perspex sculpture, and

painting" in the basement (until October 31)—free whether Sekers textiles are bought or not.

The ground floor is for customers—literally thousands of colours of materials on view in good daylight. You can't buy by the yard from the showrooms but Sekers will give you the name of nearest stockists or arrange sale through your own favourite. They also run a custom curtain-making service from a special factory—choice of three headings, pinch pleated, pencil pleated, and plain gathered. All linings in plain buff sateen, loose bottomed to avoid that baggy look often coming from joining main material to lining.

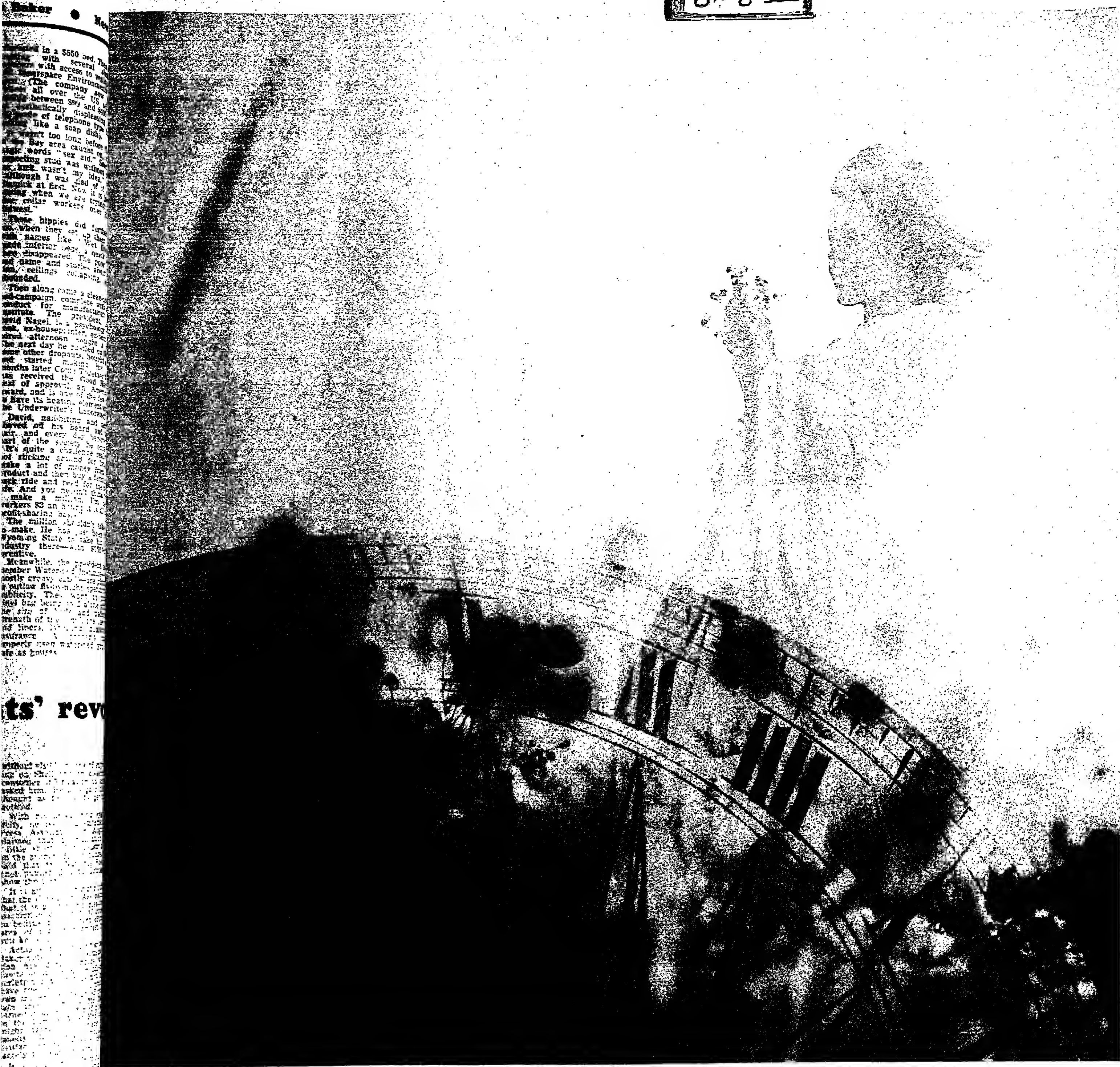
Orders can be taken at Sloane Street. They will also be glad to send Guardian readers copies of their illustrated brochure of this service, complete with measuring instructions. Write to 190 Sloane Street, London SW1.

THE FLOWERS that bloom in the spring have nothing on the yellow and orange ones blooming all over Prestige's Country Kitchen range.

Just about everything can be matched up if you shirk it in kitchen stools, oven mitts, aprons, dish cloths, kettles, herb rack holders, frying pans, chopping boards... There are three sizes of covered saucepans; from 18p. to 54p. (shown here, price £4.59). The kitchen tool set comprises a potato masher, mixing spoon, measuring spoon, 3-prong fork, slotted turner, spatula, and the ladle drawn here (price 48p each) and has a five place hanging rack to get them up on the wall (99p). The note pad holder is £1.69 and the range can be seen or ordered from Barkers of Kensington, Alders of Croydon, all branches of Lewis's Ltd, and Timothy White Housewares Shops.



drawing by Barbara Brown



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The fourth dimension is time.
And that's what you save-with Neojuven.
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NEOJUVEN

BY CYCLAX OF LONDON



The alternative society

Of course the Tory record is terrible. But Labour's was not much better. That is where Mr Wilson's massive indictment fails. Prices were going up under Labour, unemployment was going up, and social services were being pared. "Astro-stroke" was going to reduce the rise in prices, cut unemployment, and increase production. On two of the three he has totally failed. But is anyone truly convinced that under a Labour Government Britain would be much better off? No. Some things would be different: unemployment would probably not have risen so far, but the rate of inflation might have been worse; big industries would be getting more aid and more government intervention, but not such a sharp stimulus to competitive efficiency; the regions would be receiving more direct help, but their prosperity would still be well below average. The biggest question is growth. Labour says that in 1970 it was about to achieve the long-promised expansion, after six years of holding the economy down. Perhaps it was. But in its desperate search for expansion and for bigger markets, it was about to take Britain into the European Community. Now it has turned its back on that: so how far can anyone credit its silver-lined prospectus? "Agenda for a Generation," like that "Better Tomorrow," is another of those Dead Sea scrolls.

That said, and apart from the Common Market, Labour shows signs of a sensible approach to future policy. Mr Wilson yesterday called for a compact with the trade unions, so that the next Labour Government could go forward boldly with its economic policies. It was time to begin talks now, he said, so that voluntary agreement could be reached. He is right: if only there had been adequate discussion and preparation in 1963-4 or for that matter in 1968-70, how much better Labour's prospects, and performance could have been. There were talks, of course, before 1964 but the intense pressures under which an inexperienced Government found itself took it eventually to an enforced freeze. Next time it is in office, whenever that may be, it must allow

beforehand for the fact that it will be navigating in a stormy sea. The compact with the unions—if it is to cover industrial relations and a prices and incomes policy, as Mr Wilson implied yesterday—will have to be sturdy to stand the strain. Even though Mr Jack Jones now speaks in a constructive tone, not all his big trade union brethren are ready to damp down the fires of suspicion. But it is right to try to reach an understanding on what could be done to break the wage-price spiral and to make economic expansion possible in a less unstable setting. Mr Wilson said yesterday that the workers as producers and the workers as consumers must not be set at each other's throats. One man's wage increase is still another man's price increase. Expanding markets make prosperity possible, but next time there has to be better planning of how the expansion will be achieved and how the proceeds will be shared.

Successful talks, which must need many months, would be a long step towards restoring Labour's reputation. Such talks must inevitably give ammunition to the Conservatives—for if the unions are ready to talk with Labour's leaders in terms of voluntary restraint why not also with the Government? The reply, of course, is that it depends on what sort of social and economic climate the Government offers in return. No social justice, no deal. Labour's careful preparation, nevertheless, may be overshadowed and eclipsed by the knock-down, drag-out fight over the Common Market. If the October 28 vote is clearly in favour of joining Europe—and as is strongly probable—Mr Wilson now promises fifteen months of unrelenting opposition to the consequential legislation. So, if he marshals his forces well, Britain will have signed the treaty but will reject the necessary legislation on taxation, transport, and other detail. That will bring a nasty stalemate, and so, if Mr Wilson gets his way, a general election. It won't happen, but if he seriously thinks that it will, he had better hurry his forward planning. The sunshine of Bromsgrove and Macclesfield could prove short-lived.

Bengal: money and diplomacy

The week has been thick with gloom about Pakistan's displaced nine million. At Brighton, Labour publishes a peremptory statement expressing grave concern over "the totally inadequate response of the world community to Bengal's vast refugee problem." Oxfam announces, with open desperation, that "tens of thousands of children face slow death." In Geneva, Prince Sadruddin Khan, keeper of UN refugees, proclaimed acute and appalling crisis: unless world aid to Bengal (which has dwindled to a "trickle") rapidly swells once more, India expects death tolls to make Bihar famine seem a vicarious tea party.

Of course such prophecies never precisely come to pass. The aid officers on the spot who predict catastrophe tomorrow will always find their instant doom turning to slow and complex disaster—disaster stripped of glib dramatics, numbing disaster which exhausts public patience because there is no single down payment to make it go away. Nevertheless, the Prince and Harold Wilson and Oxfam are, in essence, right. Bengal is a crucial test of world civilisation. If the children die we are all indicted. Perhaps nobody can sell enough charity flags. Perhaps an airport in Essex excites more voluble mass condemnation. Perhaps no coherent means exists to pressurise Whitehall. Nevertheless, the guilt is there and the guilt is shared. Nevertheless.

Yet it must also be said that Sadruddin Khan and his fellow UN committeemen cannot be allowed to escape with pure exhortation; and

that no nation, or world community, can realistically be expected to succour nine million refugees indefinitely. We must pay today, but governments and international forums must not rest content with mere cash flows. West Bengal's camps of squalor represent, starkly, a country in tatters, the rubble of united Pakistan. These refugees are not the result of some unimaginable natural phenomenon, a flood to dwarf last December's. They are the direct result of political and military action—action that can be reversed. Yahya's army drove them from their pitiful paddy fields. Now Yahya must get them back. Without this hope, in the context of Calcutta and its already aching environs, the millions face gradual disintegration.

There are tardy but distinct signs from Islamabad that the enormity of the blunder and the situation are sinking in. Gradually a bloody, desperate predicament in the backlands of Bangla Desh is forcing reappraisal. But the United States, as Senator Kennedy revealed this week, is still supplying millions of dollars worth of military hardware to Yahya's army. The United Nations has not even formally addressed itself to a world political crisis which could yet lead to sub-continental war. Pakistan, as Oxfam believes, can be moved. But only by unrelenting diplomatic attack. Without this attack, all the money to save the starving may merely prolong a frightful agony. Governments must find the money and keep up the diplomatic pressure.

Thoughts in a dark green shade

Hardly anyone has a kind word for the Forestry Commission. But it is hit so hard by a Ramblers' Association pamphlet published today ("Forestry: Time to Rethink," 15p) that mere contra-suggestibility provokes a little support for this beleaguered underdog and its associated private enterprise foresters. The ramblers do not like forestry and afforestation. They ask the Government to reassess the social and economic costs and benefits, to prevent further expansion meanwhile, and to bring forestry under planning control. They are complaining about what they call the "monocultural gloom" of the conifer plantations, planked down on mountains and moorland at uneconomic cost to the taxpayer on the suspect strategic grounds of maintaining indigenous timber resources. All of which is good popular stuff, guaranteed to stir fanciers of the hare, the bleak, and the depopulated.

There is a lot in what they say, but the foresters have a case too. The Forestry Commission was set up by Lloyd George in 1919 to grow pit props, and that is what it has been doing, by and large, for fifty years. It has not yet made money because a tree is by definition a long term investment. But to chide the Forestry Commission for operating in the red, and at the same time to argue that it ought to be producing hardwoods or not producing at all, is self-contradictory, for that is not the way to make money

quickly either. The community is going to have to pay one way or the other, whether to support hill farmers to tend sheep rather than trees, or to manage Britain's wilderness for recreation or leisure, or to diversify afforestation.

Here, of course, is the case for the rethink. More attention ought to be paid to the visual aspect of large scale afforestation, to the use of forests for recreation, to the planting of deciduous hardwood trees (now fast disappearing as farmers fell their woodlands, and grub out their bedgerows), and to the economic costs and benefits of this aspect of land use. As it happens, just such a rethink is in progress, and some official conclusions are to be expected before the end of the year. Meanwhile the Forestry Commission itself has been pioneering some new developments by the opening up of forest parks, with rides, footpaths, nature trails, camping sites, and so on. It is stuck with its conifers, because a lot of them are only now coming to maturity, but it has also been experimenting with mixed planting and better landscaping. Anyway, who would really say Britain is over-endowed with forest? Proportionately it has less forest, much less, than any other European country except Holland. With the trend towards prairie-style mechanised farming in the lowlands, our grandchildren, and their children, will be needing more forest, not less, if some balance in our ever-changing landscape is to be preserved.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Although both swallows and house martins are still quite plentiful, it seems probable that birds of passage, rather than left-overs from the local breeding stock, are responsible for the illusion that no mass departure has yet occurred. It seems significant that there are now hank periods during the day when no birds of these two species can be seen overhead, and then suddenly, alerted by the twittering calls of feeding parties, one discovers that the upper air is again swarming. Careful watching, however, soon reveals that the parties apparently circling around a fixed point are in fact on the move, and eventually drift away, usually to the South-west, and once again the sky is clear and silent. But no doubt exists as to the status of a bird which caused excitement in this country some 10 days ago: a young birdwatcher telephone me from Dorchester, describing a bird "like an immature herring-gull, but with conspicuous white wing-patches" which had been seen to attack a duck at a gravel pit. It could only have been, as the observer suspected, a great skua or bonxie. A few minutes later, during a telephone conversation with a fellow ornithologist, I was informed that a few hours earlier another watcher had been observing what was presumably the same bird causing consternation among the wildfowl on the lake at Bleinheim, even paying aggressive attention to a goose. Inland this bird, now working its coastal passage from the North to the open Atlantic, is a rare vagrant. The only other Oxfordshire record is of a specimen found dead at about this date in 1934. W. D. CAMPBELL

STOP or Go, the British economy (and probably today's Labour conference debate) seems to bog down continually on the dilemma of balancing out the pressures of prices and wages. Here, W. E. J. McCarthy, Fellow of Nuffield College and a leading advisor on labour affairs, argues the case for a "new" solution emanating from Congress House.

On the threshold of sense on prices and incomes

LIKE A QUEST for the Holy Grail the search for an agreed prices and incomes policy is never quite abandoned by any government. And now that the present administration had adopted an annual growth target of between 4 and 4½ per cent, and the CBI has responded with a pledge to try to contain prices within a 5 per cent ceiling, we are about to see another pilgrimage in pursuit of wage restraint.

This month officials of the CBI and the Government will meet representatives of the TUC under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Figueres, the Director-General of NEDC, to try to agree on a possible route. It is already obvious that everything depends on the acceptance of a novel idea developed in the back rooms of Congress House: the notion of threshold agreements.

As the TUC explains it, a threshold agreement can take many forms. At its simplest it involves a move towards two-tier wage settlements. The first tier, say a rise of 8 or 9 per cent, would be paid out immediately. The second tier, a further 5 or 6 per cent would depend on whether or not the index of retail prices rose above a given threshold—say the CBI figure of 5 per cent in 12 months.

The idea of linking wage and price movements is not new. Agreements of this kind were once established practice in industries like printing, baking, footwear and construction. But they usually took the form of so-called "sliding scale" arrangements, which provided automatic and full compensa-

tory wage increases each time the price index moved. The Labour Government regarded such arrangements as inflationary, since they placed a ratchet under wages that was not amenable to incomes policy influence. Consequently, the Prices and Incomes Board tried to secure the removal of sliding scale arrangements in any industry it investigated, replacing them where possible with a link between wages and productivity.

Of course, threshold agreements do not involve such automatic and fully compensatory increases—so long as prices can be kept below the defined threshold. As a result it can be argued that if they are introduced generally, as part of a top level agreement between the TUC and the CBI, they may act as a further restraint on price increases, since manufacturers are also employers.

Theoretical

But it must be stressed that the case for threshold agreements remains largely theoretical. There are very few examples of such agreements in Britain at the moment, and none that I know of that have operated for any length of time.

Moreover, very little can be learned about them from the experience of other countries. It is true that links of various kinds exist between wages and prices in many European countries—for example France, Belgium, Italy, and Denmark. They are also a well developed feature of collective agreements in Canada and the United States.

But in these instances they have not usually been linked with the operation of a prices

and incomes policy. More recently, links between wages and prices have been introduced in association with price restraint—for example, in Norway and New Zealand, but it is still too early to decide on their impact and difficult to distinguish their influence from the effect of other policy measures taken at the same time. (In New Zealand, for example, legislation was introduced imposing an overall wages ceiling and a limit on profits.)

It seems to me that in Britain at the moment, the disinflationary effects of a move towards threshold agreements depends on the existence of three pre-conditions. First, workers must be prepared to lower their sights in relation to immediate settlements in exchange for protection if prices rise by more than 5 per cent over the next months. (In other words, where 'conventional' or 'single tier' settlements are negotiable at, say, 12 or 13 per cent, threshold agreements should be available at 8 or 9 per cent on the lower tier.)

Secondly, employers should be willing to offer more than token compensation if things go wrong. (For example, second tier offers that propose a mere 1 per cent rise for every 2 per cent increase in prices over 5 per cent, will not provide the necessary sanctions to restrain prices.)

Thirdly, the Government must feel it can prevent developments likely to destroy the credibility of the CBI's pledge—such as a rapid increase in import prices. It should also be reasonably hopeful about the prospect of further CBI co-operation to restrain prices after the next 12 months.

It is easy for an academic who is no longer responsible for giving advice to Ministers, who could conceivably take it and blame him for the result, to say that he is in favour of a general move towards threshold agreements. But in my view, for two main reasons.

First, workers are no longer fooled by the "money illusion." They now anticipate expected or feared price increases when lodging wage demands.

Escalation

This is the best explanation of the unprecedented escalation in the size of union claims over the past two years. The threshold agreement offers the best prospect we have of dealing with the effect of these expectations and fears. It offers a measure of real wage security in exchange for a de-escalation of immediate money wages. I am convinced that so long as employers do not try to obtain this bargain on the cheap, workers will respond.

Secondly, and in the long run still more important, threshold agreements are a form of what may be termed "predictive bargaining." In predictive bargaining attention is directed at the future rather than the past. Employers and unions agree on certain targets, designed to act as monitors of their future claims on each other. I believe that it is mainly through the development of predictive bargaining that we shall eventually develop a more democratic and responsible system of industrial relations. I also think that in the wages field it constitutes an essential first step towards that holy grail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



PRICE: Not disloyal

Questions of loyalty

Sir,—The one certainty about the Common Market debate was that the Left-wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party would deploy arguments about loyalty, the sanctity of conference decisions and the necessity to abide by the decisions of the Party.

What I cannot altogether follow is this: why is it that when these self-appointed guardians of the Party's conscience oppose majority decisions, they are patriots. Yet when others do it, as I shall on the Common Market, we are disloyal?

Michael Foot made his position clear at the weekend—the Party had a right to expect loyalty. So it has but, unfortunately, the record of Michael Foot and his colleagues does not stand public examination. What happened to his vision

of loyalty during the 1966-70 Parliament when the Tribune group regularly withheld support from the Labour Government, leaving it to the rest of us to trudge through the lobbies, whether we liked it or not?

They were able to console their consciences with the certain knowledge that others, often holding views just as strong, would sustain the Government. That is just what we did, time and again.

It now comes ill from that source to lecture us on a single issue, admittedly one of profound importance, on which we find ourselves unable to support the Party view. Michael Foot, a renowned defender of minority rights, ought to know better.—Yours, etc.,

W. G. Price.
House of Commons.



FOOT: Ought to know better

Part of the team

Sir,—John Torode (October 1) is in some danger of projecting a myth as to the part played by the Trade Union Research Unit in the current local government manual workers' claims.

Claims represent the policy priorities and "style" of the trade unions concerned. The NUCMW as the largest union involved on the trade union side has the major responsibility for drafting the claim: perhaps John Torode should look there for his "radical academics."

The background analysis for the claim has been handled by the cooperative effort of the research staffs of the three unions most heavily involved (the NUCMW, NUPE, TGWU); the Research Unit has been helping in that work.

The comprehensiveness of the analytical and research studies undertaken may well represent a new level of effectiveness in the combined use of trade union research resources. At the Research Unit we are grateful for the privilege of helping within such a team. My point is that John Torode in exaggerating the rôle of the Research Unit is being less than just to others.—Yours sincerely, John Hughes.

Trade Union Research Unit,
Ruskin College, Oxford.

A royal gesture

Sir,—The detrimental effects to health of cigarette smoking have been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt. Bronchitis, coronary thrombosis, and lung cancer are among the diseases in which cigarette smoking is implicated as a causative factor. Cigarette packets now bear the legend: "Warning by HM Government: Smoking can damage your health." Should not Her Majesty endorse the wisdom of her Government by withdrawing the "By Appointment" tag so prominently displayed by certain tobacco and cigarette manufacturers?—Yours faithfully,

G. R. Martin.
26 Parkway,
Exeter, Devon.

Time, gentlemen

Sir,—Although I do not disagree with the assertion by S. Miller (October 2) that a lot of nonsense is talked in the amphitheatre at Covent Garden, this area does have an advantage over the stalls of the same theatre: in the amphitheatre the talkers have enough consideration for other patrons to wait until the interval before talking.—Yours faithfully,

Donald Rich.
Furlong, Tangle,
Andover, Hants.

Oleg—and a respect for the law

Sir,—During the past decade a small but significant number of people who protest against nuclear arms, germ and chemical methods of warfare, etc. were prosecuted and given terms of imprisonment. I was one of these people.

Until I had personal experience of magistrates' courts I held a very deep respect for their fairness and justice in dealing with all those who were brought before them. I now have certain reservations as a result of my experiences and these have been increased as a result of reading that a Russian member of the Trade Delegation, named Oleg Lyalin, who should have appeared in Marlborough Street magistrates' court, failed to appear upon a police charge of drunken driving. This man had previously been released on £50 bail.

Driving whilst drunk is a criminal charge and rightly so. I was, therefore, considerably

shocked, as many other normally lawabiding pacifists must have been, to read that, when the police made a statement in court that the accused driver either would not, or could not, appear, the response from the magistrate was "very well"....

This man was not a diplomat and could not claim immunity and, even if he had been, it would have been, in my opinion, wrong that he should be allowed to drive a potentially lethal weapon on the roads in such a condition and not appear in the courts to answer to the charge made against him. Fear of the power of the law may continue but, if any semblance of respect for it is to continue to be held by people like myself, certain penetrating questions should be asked in Parliament of the Home Secretary in this case.—

Margaret O'Connell.
27 Warminster Road,
South Norwood, SE 25.

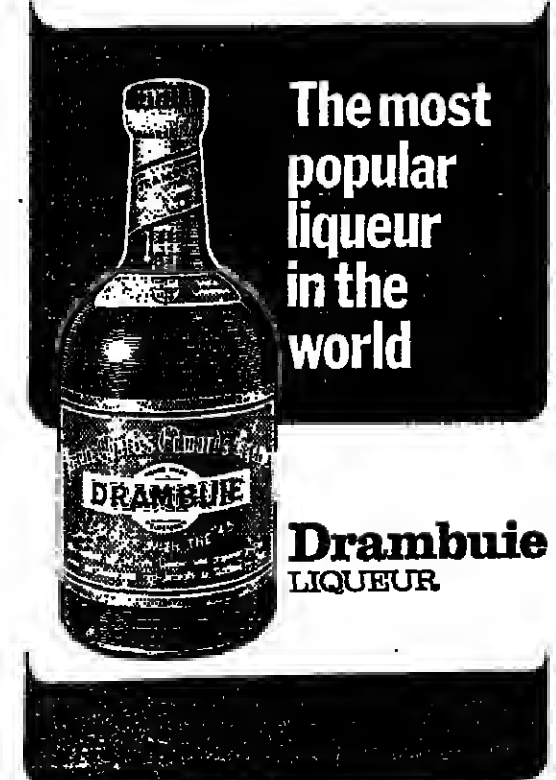


What price freedom?

Independence Day is the day you first switch on your Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating. The day you gain the freedom of your home. The day you're free to wake up in a warm bedroom in the morning and come home to a warm home in the evening. Even in deepest winter. The day you're free to enjoy automatic warmth in every room at a price you can afford. Isn't it time you planned your own Independence Day? Our central heating specialist will tell you how little Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating costs to run. Post the coupon for details of our central heating systems. It's the first step to freedom.

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Our last chance for a place in the stars?

ANTHONY TUCKER on British astronomy's big shake up

RE are rumblings of apprehension at Greenwich. The Royal Greenwich Observatory will be taken as a decision that the Committee for Scientific Policy, the Science Research Council, the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society have persuaded the Government to knock the Royal Greenwich Observatory off the map. The Royal Greenwich Observatory is regarded as the optical astronomer of the world.

If that is the case, there have been some 10 years at the Civil Service which could be used to build a new observatory. But it is not so simple. The Government has to consider the cost of building a new observatory, the cost of maintaining it, and the cost of the staff. The Royal Greenwich Observatory is a unique institution, and its loss would be a great loss to the world of astronomy.

It is still involved in routine tasks such as the preparation of the Nautical Almanac, although the main work for this is now done in Washington. The Observatory's golden era in astronomical research was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when it was the only place in the world where the most accurate measurements of the positions of the stars could be made.

The Royal Observatory has been left behind and the Astronomer Royal Sir Richard Woolley, spent much of his time and energy fighting a rearguard action to get the Observatory equipped with a first-class instrument. This meant the expenditure of a few million pounds, and when it was finally sanctioned by the decision and the instrument was in place.

Such a development although inevitable in the long run, will cast great gloom on the comfortable settled Civil Service staff of Greenwich for to them like the one which exists in California.

This would be capable of integrating the use of all the Northern and Southern hemisphere instruments which Britain either operates or in which she has a share. This would mean hiring off the routine activities of Greenwich which would appear as a much smaller and less important unit. No one in research would doubt that this would involve moving the Isaac Newton telescope from its English garden and putting it down on some distant mountain top.

It will mean contraction and loss of prestige. Prof. Burbridge would need all her skill and charm to achieve a smooth transition, although the gain to British astronomy would be enormous. Since it is certain that she will want to continue as an active observer it is inconceivable that she would have accepted the post without an assurance that major changes of this kind would be supported.

This still leaves two unanswered questions. Who will be the next Astronomer Royal, and what will happen to Prof. Geoffrey Burbridge, Margaret Burbridge's partner in science as well as marriage, who is apparently to be left behind in California? The elegant notion of an appointment of Professor Geoffrey Burbridge as Astronomer Royal, which would solve two problems at once, is too good to be true. But there are chairs of theoretical astronomy to be filled from time to time, and when the great Professor McEae retires, one will come up at Sussex in the not too distant future. That would seem to fit the pattern of development. But what about the Astronomer Royal? Maybe there will be no appointment at all for his empire could have declined. But traditions die hard, and since it would have to be a Briton it seems quite likely that the post would go to one of the pioneers of the new astronomy, Sir Bernard Lovell or Sir Martin Ryle.



PETER JENKINS IN BRIGHTON

Vizard Wilson

HAROLD WILSON, in very long speech at the Party Conference, said that his party a compromise which could just justify itself. Everybody to study the small print of a laundry ticket very indeed before being to do his duty.

Wilson did seem to be putting his telescope blind eye on October 28 when the House of Commons votes on the principle of the Common Market entry, the England and the man, Roy Jenkins, to do his party duty.

reaction from the "Europeans" was a mixed one. "If we end we must will the We might well on the enabling legislation. And as one Europe is in doubt we have to cast our votes in." But other Marketers indicating that they saw possibilities for a deal in Mr Wilson had said, stressed that it had been their intention to support a Tory Government, one which apart all its other sins now ready to sell out to the And they saw no why, in supporting British interest in joining the Community, they give the Tory Government a free vote. "It may be ill-oged," it's politics. The party can vote in on October 28, but then with the party in opposition, enabling legislation, are still many in the way of such a compromise. The fact that their position in the party, not only the leadership of Mr Roy Jenkins but everything that presents. Some of the hearted anti's see the duty to indicate upon the party, as the pain and disappointment, they have on many experienced. Never, Mr Wilson's sensitive cunning basis of compromise will tempt both factions to the of this conference than the tone struck by Mr Callaghan on Monday a brave talk of the more Europeans.

position of the Labour Party, and the unity in Labour Party, which Mr Wilson's chief theme speech of importance more constructive sense any be made to a vance since the celebrated technology speech at Borough in 1968—now upon the party, and the Parliamentary being sensible on a ber of scores.

st of all, it must recognize the notion of

IF Parliament ratifies the Treaty of Rome on October 28 this will be the beginning not the end, of the parliamentary struggle against Britain's entry into the Common Market on the Government's terms.

Mr Wilson proclaimed this to the Labour Party Conference here today.

The struggle, say Labour's legal experts, could last two years, would involve parliamentary scrutiny of three major bills, and would require Parliament to change three major principles of the British Constitution. The amount of time this would take, the lawyers say, would depend upon the determination with which MPs opposed these requirements.

The first major principle which would have to be changed is that of the House of Commons' sole right to raise taxes and spend the proceeds. This dates back to well before John Hampden and was known in Roman times as "De tallagio non concedendo," no taxation without consent. The second principle is that Parliament has the sole right to pass laws that are enforceable in Britain. The third is that the British courts are supreme in Britain and there is no right of appeal against their final verdicts. These principles are fundamental to the British parliamentary system and could not be changed or abolished without thorough Parliamentary consideration.

The "consequential legislation" needed before Britain could join the EEC would consist of a very long Bill to give force to the rules of the Common Market. Bill of some complexity to bring in a value-added tax and to make it legal for HM Customs to collect the money on behalf of the authorities in Brussels, and a third Bill to modify or abolish the existing laws on agricultural prices and subsidies.

The main Bill would have to include a very large number of schedules designed to give the force of law, not only to the thousands of existing EEC laws but also to EEC legislation that has not yet been enacted in the United Kingdom but which will have been enacted by the time Britain joins.

But the main constitutional points, Labour lawyers believe, must be the delegation to the unelected authorities in Brussels of the right to raise taxes on British goods, the right to spend the proceeds, Parliament would also have to delegate to the same unelected authorities the right to make more rules which would be enforceable in Britain, and the European courts would have to be given the right to hear appeals against the rulings of British courts.

The Government would probably not be able to accelerate this process of legislation by using statutory instruments (which can be debated but not amended) because these have to be discussed on the floor of the House and cannot be sent upstairs to committee.

Apart from these three main, wide-ranging principles, however, the consequential legislation would cover—



Mark Arnold-Forster in Brighton and Michael Lake

The long haul



albeit extremely thoroughly—only these legislative fields which are subject to Common Market rules or which will be subject to them when Britain joins. These fields are food and agriculture, markets, tariffs and trade, transport, and labour legislation. One well-informed source suggests that the Bill would need to have about 1,000 clauses. I am told that the advice given to the present Government is that the number of major parliamentary divisions could be as high as 80, either because the issue at stake would affect the condition of the people or would change the Constitution.

The value-added tax will probably require the filing of extra tax returns four times a year by about a million people who do not file present tax returns at present. The tax is likely to be controversial and has always been rejected by Labour MPs, whether they are pro- or anti-Market. The changes required by Common Market rules in British agricultural legislation would mean the abolition of a number of existing payments to persons and would also be controversial.

If this Labour analysis of the Parliamentary programme is right, Britain's decision to join might not become final and legal until after Mr Heath's promised date of January 1, 1973, or until after a possible general election. Moreover, Britain would not have decided to join until after the other three applications to join Denmark and the Republic of Ireland had completed their referenda and their legislative programmes.

THE Government are relying on the good theory that it would be untenable for Labour marketeers to stick their necks out on the substantive issue and then, as Mr Wilson seemed to be inviting them to do yesterday, to vote against the detailed legislation, thus sabotaging their own declared policy. One cannot, for instance, imagine Mr Jenkins, or Mr Lever, Mr Williams or George Thompson, standing firm on a plank of consistency on October 28 and subsequently going chicken on the farm levy system, writes Michael Lake.

Yet even Mr Jenkins has his weak points. He has consistently opposed the value-added tax which is now the compulsory taxation system standard throughout the Community. It will be interesting when this particular, separate Bill comes up to see how Mr Jenkins reacts.

As time goes on the whips of both parties will be grinding away at their rebels to join the party line. About 15 Tories who have always opposed entry have been forced to advance at least for the October 28 vote. But such special dispensation may become eroded by time and tension, especially if at any stage the Government looks like losing a division.

Some Tory knights who came into Parliament at the same time as Mr Heath, and who have cordially detested him ever since his maiden speech advocating British membership of the European Coal and Steel Community, claim they are prepared to see him defeated on any enabling clause.

They believe the Government will be forced, under pressure of time, to introduce the guillotine, and that this would be unanimously resisted by the Labour and Liberal parties and the Tory rebels, thus wiping out the Government's majority. The Government could get a vote of confidence, but would remain stranded on the issue of the guillotine, and Mr Heath would have to resign. This may be wishful thinking, but it is apparent that the Government will be extremely reluctant to use the guillotine. It would at least cut heavily into their Common Market majority.

The Government whips are not complacent about the future, but they hope that a decisive vote on October 28 will take a good deal of steam out of the Opposition, and they are placing more reliance on Tory party workers in the constituencies who are now almost solidly behind Market entry, even in seats where the local MP is against.

But the possibility remains, openly admitted, that the Government will be defeated on certain issues. The Government's fallback position on this brims with delicious irony. Immediately following such a defeat the Government would demand, and win, a vote of confidence. By then the Government would supposedly resume their basic positions as of October 28 and the blockade would be removed.

But if the deadlock remained, Tory circles admit, the Government would have to go back to Brussels and seek a re-negotiation. That is precisely Mr James Callaghan's policy.

Adam Raphael from a crime haunted Washington, Tuesday

The ugliest shadow

KENILWORTH COURTS is one of the toughest neighbourhoods in Washington—grim rows of grey, garbage-strewn public housing projects where hundreds of children run wild dodging beaps of broken glass. The few shops are mostly boarded up, the victims of riot or burglary; there are almost no facilities, services or entertainments, the 3,000 who live there, the majority fatherless families on welfare, are cut off by poverty, geography and fear from the rest of the community in Anacostia just across the river from the Capitol. The only viable institution, according to those who live there, is a crowded sports and recreation centre, the home ground of the Kenilworth Jets.

Back in 1967 the Jets were proud of their reputation as one of the best football teams for miles around. "We were the best, we were the champions. We were unbeaten. We had discipline," recalled full back Allen Greene. That year the Jets won the city championship in the Police Boys' Club League.

Today nine of its 22 members are in jail, others are out on probation, still others are on parole. Only a few have made it safely out of Kenilworth and are on their way through college to a career.

Though an extreme example, the downfall of the Kenilworth Jets reveals how difficult it is to grow up safely in Washington's black ghettos or indeed in any of the poorer districts of America's major cities.

Soon after President Nixon arrived at the White House in 1969, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence warned that life in major American cities would become intolerable unless the basic causes of violent crime were eradicated.

If Americans failed to do anything about slums, the breeding ground for crime, then the commission warned they would soon face a situation where downtown business districts would be safe only in daylight, where the black ghettos would be places of terror with widespread crime, perhaps entirely out of police control during the night-time hours, where middle and upper income city dwellers would live in "fortified cells protected by private guards and security devices."

It is now two years since the violence commission delivered this bleak prediction and every day that passes confirms its essential accuracy. Already many things have come to pass.

In Washington, for example, much of the downtown business district is unsafe for pedestrians at night. Bus-drivers and garages carry no change, many shopkeepers lock their doors permanently day and night, and the majority of the city's residential apartments are protected by armed guards and electronic devices.

Only the prediction with regard to the ghettos has not yet been fulfilled. Though dangerous, they are not yet places of "terror with widespread crime—entirely out

of police control during the night-time hours."

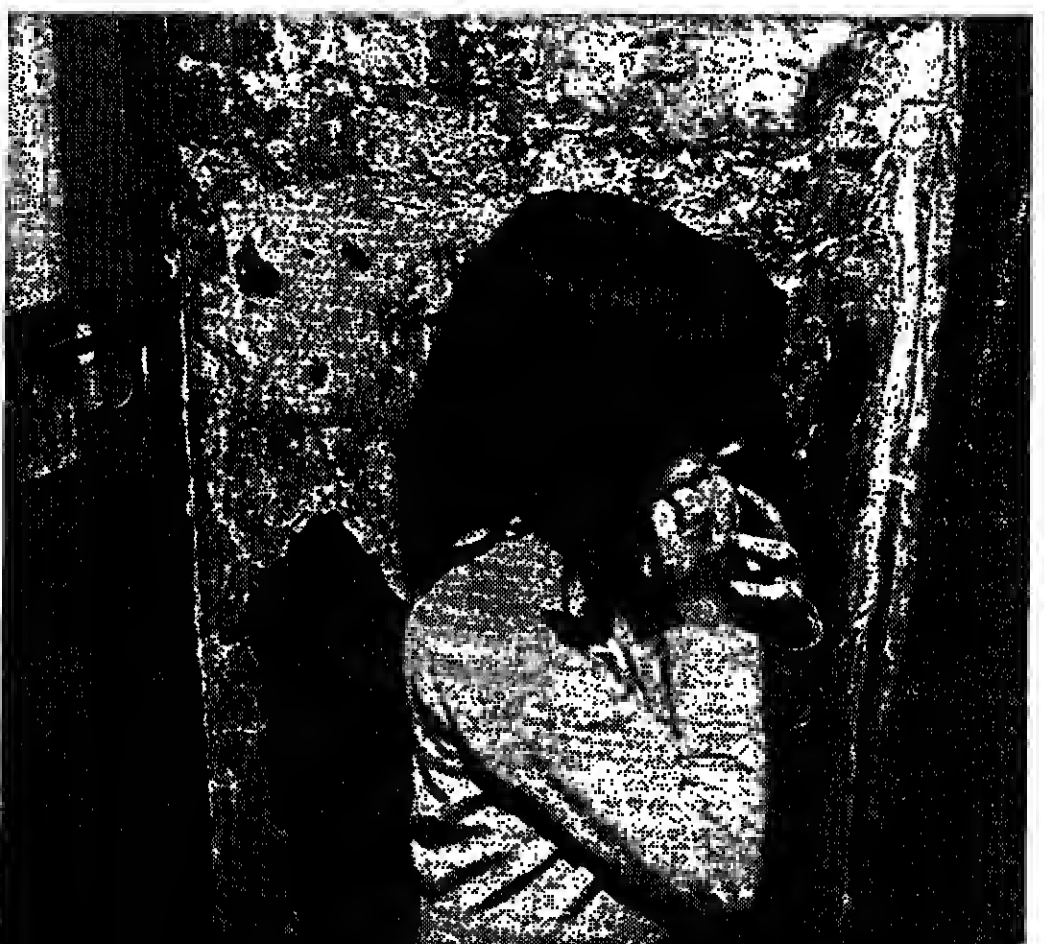
In the suburbs the violence commission's predictions are also coming home to roost. As crime has shifted in intensity from the centres, suburbanites have become increasingly nervous. This week Buhalneam in Alexandria, a suburb of Washington, joined together to provide for a citizen patrol in which residents would patrol the streets in their own cars.

For years now, of course, armed guards have had to ride shotgun on New York's subway trains. It has been only recently, however, that Washington's schools have had to have armed policemen permanently assigned to patrol them.

If crime is common, fear of crime is even more so, and not only for those who live in the city. In one national survey half of the women and one fifth of the men said they were afraid to walk outdoors at night even near their homes, and in some urban areas nearly one third of the residents wished to move because of high crime rates.

How justified is this fear? All I can add here is a subjective note. Since coming to Washington two and a half years ago, I have personally known three girls who have been raped.

In 1968 President Nixon made effective use of the law and order issue, charging successive Democratic Administrations with laxness and softness towards crime. It is in issue that could well bounce back in his face in next year's campaign.



This kid can't wait to get to school.

Because school is warm. School is clean. School is calm. Home is anything but. Home for a lot of kids like this is one room in a slum. Home is a mother with more worries than you've ever dreamed of, and not much patience to spare. Home is somewhere where there's more mould on the walls than wallpaper. Where the lavatory is used by six other families. And even the bed is shared.

SHELTER's Report on Housing and

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Please use your gift of £_____ to help the homeless.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

Address _____

AGN 5

Please tick if you require a receipt

MISCELLANY

Party views

VING STRUCK its pre-emptive blow against the Broadcasting Council establishing its own committees, the BBC is now training its sights on the despised party political broadcasting. The governors are preparing proposals, to be presented to a choice of viewers, say the people's ruid on Channel 1. Showdown from the Proms on Channel 2, and other controversial programmes. The three would carry the party political at some stage during the evening but it would no longer be beamed simultaneously on to unwelcome ears.

The scheme would have to be first to Lord Alington's AC general advisory council, which embraces every own interest from the rids Butler and Harewood Stanley Rums, John Schlesinger, Uncle Vic Feather and 1. After that it would be referred to the Broadcasting Committee which sits in great secrecy every three months, together with three main parties and two broadcasting authorities.

One thing is certain. All the parties will fight the BBC's proposal. They see it as the use of the Trojan horse. Before long, the broad-

Parlour games

THE POINT about the chairman of the Labour Party is that he has no power. The advantage therefore of being chairman of the Labour Party is that you can say what you like without the consequences. Such, at least, is the remorseless logic of Tony Wedgwood Benn who will be elected to day to succeed Ian Mikardo for the next 12 months.

Benn's first chairmanly campaign will be in the cause of party democracy. Watch out for speeches on how the rank and file can transmit their views to Westminster. Benn will also continue to promote the influence and status of the Transport House. For the past year, either Mikardo as chair-

Green lights

IT MAY BE all right for the leaders to get together over a simple problem like peace in Ireland, but it's a different matter with a thorny one like the Common Market. British officials held a cocktail party in Brussels on Monday for a visiting delegation from the Republic of Ireland. In a spirit of

Speak volumes

WE HELP trap the culprits (exclusive). Miscellany's sad little item about books missing from the Howard League for Penal Reform Library has produced results, illustrating once again the awesome power of this column. A Dorset probation officer has written to the League saying he has found 11 books in the office and will return them forthwith.

This, however, is but a small part of the empty space in the League's bookshelves. True to its aims of liberty and justice, the League has changed its mind over appropriate punitive measure, and has declared a general amnesty for all books returned at the annual general meeting on October 28. If they don't reappear, Miscellany may take up the scent again. Be warned.

Litter lout

THE IRASCIBLE Pattakos, who has just been legally nominated as next Greek prime minister—in case anything should happen to Papa Dop—is fast gaining a reputation as one of Europe's more eager conservationists. Having cleaned up the country politically he is turning his attention to the iniquitous beaches and streets. Mayors tremble at his footfall, and several have been sacked on the spot because their municipality did not sparkle to greet him.

His ever-vigilant eye recently fell upon three Athenian drivers who had dropped cigarette ends from their cars. The Flying Squad hauled them in. Pattakos dressed them down and they were sent back to pick up any other litter near where they sinned.

"Now that the State and citizens are fighting together," he exhorted, "to protect nature for the health of our environment and the cultural evolution of our nation, such deeds must disappear. They are an offence to our civilisation and we become degraded in the eyes of the foreigners who are flooding into our country." He seems to have forgotten that last year it was an American woman he had stopped for the same offence.

PRICE FREEDOM

price freedom

'A random sample of women in Holloway Prison showed that two thirds of the first offenders had not been represented at their trial. One prisoner had offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence, but this was rejected by the court...'



Holloway Prison

What's wrong with the law: Dickensian justice

In the second of his articles, Harold Jackson analyses court-room anomalies and absurdities.

IMAGINE A SITUATION. In, let us say, Ruritania, where a British girl is arrested on a charge for which she can be imprisoned. She does not speak the language but the court refuses to appoint a lawyer to assist her. The case is heard immediately, she is fined heavily, and expelled from the country without ever really having had an opportunity to state her side.

It would cause an outcry, with newspapers calling on the Foreign Office to intervene, readers announcing that they will no longer take their holidays in Ruritania, and possibly a few stones through the windows of the Ruritanian Embassy. Yet such things happen unremarked every day in the West End of London.

In a recent study, Professor T. C. N. Gibbins of the Institute of Psychiatry in London looked at all the 763 women who appeared before two West End courts. Two fifths of them were charged with shoplifting and, of that number, 60 per cent were foreign girls between 17 and 25. Detailed study showed that they were normal, honest, and well brought-up but were suffering from poverty and alienation from the society around them. This may not excuse their behaviour, but it does help to explain it.

Many shoplifting cases are heard at Great Marlborough Street magistrates' court, which last year rejected 62 per cent of the legal aid applications made to it. This compares with a rejection rate of 12 per cent at Bow Street and 41 per cent at Wells Street. The previous year Marlborough Street rejected 68 per cent, Bow Street 17 per cent, and Wells Street 20 per cent. During last year more than 2,000

people were sent to prison for shoplifting.

The whole question of legal aid is a running sore. By law anyone facing a criminal charge is entitled to apply for it, but it is left to the discretion of the court whether it is granted and there is no appeal against the decision. But the problem is not confined to the rejections: the number of applications is pitifully small. Last year applications for legal aid were made in only 3.8 per cent of the cases in the magistrates' courts. This figure must be modified with the observation that the bulk of magistrates' work is concerned with minor motoring offences, but it still represents an oddly low figure.

The fact is that many defendants just do not know that they are entitled to apply for aid, often even though they face serious charges, and not much is done to tell them. In the standard work on the subject one judge has said quite flatly: "It is no answer for the court to say that the prisoner has not asked for legal aid, since it is the duty of the court to make sure that the prisoner has every assistance."

Yet one research team discovered a case of three youths, who were sent by the magistrates to quarter sessions for sentencing, who said they had not been told of their right to legal aid either before their trial or when they were sent for sentencing. It was clear, the team said, that in one case the youth pleaded guilty through ignorance when there were mitigating factors which were not put to the court.

Even those who do appreciate their rights are then faced with application forms which even one lawyer told me

he had difficulty in understanding. The young, the confused, and the dim really need some sort of professional help in completing the form, particularly since the refusal of aid is sometimes based on their misunderstanding of the questions. A number of justices' clerks were asked to give their views of prisoners' understanding of the longest form, and their replies showed that they thought that well over half the applicants understood them either "not too well" or "hardly at all."

It is fundamental in the adversary system of justice that we operate that the accused should be at least as well-equipped as the prosecution, and the right to a lawyer is certainly a basic part of this. He may not opt for that right, of course, but he should not be deprived against his will. With the pressure on some magistrates' courts there have been instances where an unqualified assistant clerk has been on duty so that, if the defendant was not represented, the only qualified lawyer in the court was the one presenting the prosecution case.

If it happened in Russia we would all be leaping around in protest, but few people get excited here. In a recent appeal the judge remarked that the sentence passed by the magistrates was itself illegal, so we are not dealing with an academic problem. And there seems to be considerable quirkiness about granting legal aid to those who apply. The overall average across the country is that 82 per cent of applications are granted and 18 per cent rejected. But that disguises considerable variations.

If you are poor and have a tendency to attract the attention of the police

you would be well-advised to stay away from parts of the North-west. Certainly you should never put a foot wrong in Bootle. The court there rejects 94 per cent of the legal aid applications put before it. Others in the league table of rejections are:

Blackpool	69 per cent
Birkenhead	48 per cent
Wigan	48 per cent
Blackburn	46 per cent
St Helens	46 per cent
Liverpool	46 per cent

In Bury, on the other hand, they granted every single application in the period concerned. Warrington granted 89 per cent, Oldham 93 per cent, Preston 92 per cent. The stark answer to this is that different courts handle different types of case, but it is hard to believe that human nature changes that much at the borough boundary.

The standard charge against legal aid is that it allows a lot of crooks to waste the courts' time at the taxpayers' expense, but it does not stand very close examination. Last year the total cost of criminal legal aid (which must be clearly separated from civil aid for divorce and the like) was £1,866,567, or an average of £28 a case for the 69,000 who received it. Considering the sums that regularly disappear down the memory hole on dubious technology, we are a long way from a crooks' paradise yet.

The question of time-wasting is hard to assess, if only because of a paucity of reliable material. Professor G. J. Borrie, of the University of Birmingham's Institute of Judicial Administration, conducted a small survey. He questioned 32 people in receipt of legal

aid at summary trial; 19 said that they had been advised to plead guilty by their lawyer, and 15 of them actually did so.

This finding hardly bears out the strictures of Lord Parker when he was Lord Chief Justice that too many defendants were being encouraged to plead not guilty because of the availability of legal aid. It may be administratively inconvenient, but it remains a principle of our law that the accused is entitled to defend himself in the best possible way.

A random sample of women in Holloway prison showed that two thirds of the first offenders had not been represented at their trial. One prisoner had offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence but this was rejected by the court. A lawyer would hardly have let that pass. Four fifths of the women who were found to have some sort of mental disturbance were not allowed a lawyer either, which sounds like something out of Dickens but is going on right now.

It is too easy to see those appearing before the courts as case-hardened criminals easily conversant with every twist and turn of the legal system. It doesn't bear much relation to the rather hapless actuality. A woman facing the court at Billericay recently on false representation charges was remanded in custody for 14 days, though she was a first offender and the charge only carried a fine. There was a row and she was released, but what she really needed was a good lawyer rather than public indignation after the event. The public is not always that conveniently stirred.



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Government protests US over capital goods tax credits

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government has lodged a strong protest with the United States Administration over the proposed introduction of a tax credit for American-made capital goods which could have a disastrous effect on exports of British machinery which amount to more than £200 million a year.

An "aide memoire" sent to the US Government on September 13—the text of which was released yesterday to the Confederation of British Industry—bluntly warns that a combination of tax credits and the 10 per cent import surcharge would create a "virtually prohibitive" trade barrier.

Under the proposals a tax credit of 10 per cent (currently being amended to 7 per cent) would be available to US taxpayers who purchase US-made machinery and equipment. The measure is an unashamedly "Buy American" move which the British Government claims is in direct violation of Article 3, Paragraph 4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Warning

In a thinly veiled warning about the dangers of discrimination against British goods, a document says: "A discriminatory tax credit in favour of domestically produced goods will, if enacted, seriously undermine the fundamental principles of world trade and would weaken one of the major safeguards which protect trading countries against the widespread adoption of unfair trading practices."

The "job development tax credit" is being considered by Congress. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has voted in favour of a provision which would change the proposed tax credit from 10 per cent in the first year and 5 per cent subsequently to 7 per cent for each year. It has also suggested that some foreign goods might be allowed for tax credit in certain limited circumstances.

It is difficult to say exactly how many British goods might be affected but exports of electrical and non-electrical machinery, which last year came to £207 million out of total exports to the US of £393 million, are obviously at risk.

The Government's feeling was revealed yesterday to the CBI which had expressed its fears to the British Home Stores, Curry and Hepworth.

Other leading shares often finished with gains in the five-to-eight pence bracket. Glaxo was particularly good at 41½p, up 14p. Borden and electricals established a lengthy list of rises. Even EMI managed to recover 7p at 144½p as "Bears" ran for cover ahead of tomorrow's results.

Stores scored numerous gains that stretched to nearly 10p in places, and furniture issues, too, were in good form. In sharp contrast with the rest of the market, Benson's Hosiery slumped 11p to 24p on the downward revision of the May profits forecast.

Books shared in the general advance, and insurance made headway after early caution.

Kaffirs recovered more ground but Australians made another drab showing. Leading oils put on as much as 7p. The number of bargains marked totalled 11,206 compared with 12,228 on Monday and 13,118 the previous Tuesday.

Many professional investors, citing these low turnover figures, argue that this upturn may be purely the technical rally which is only to be expected after a seven-day, 25 point fall in the index. Few expect it to be carried too much further yet, particularly with Wall Street still weak.

£63M rise in National Savings

National Savings rose £63 million to £5,920 million in the 1970-1 financial year. In the previous year there was a net outflow of £161 million.

The improvement, which reflects the rise in the population's propensity to save, was most marked in the National Savings certificates branch. Compared with a net withdrawal of savings certificates of £104 million in 1969-70, last year the public invested £22 million in savings certificates.

National Savings bonds continued to attract substantial new investment (£153 million compared with £156 million in the previous year). There was also a rise in funds flowing into Save As You Earn, and into National Savings Bank investment accounts.

But the net withdrawal of savings from NSB savings account continued (at a much reduced rate) as too did the withdrawal of funds from National Development Bonds and defence bonds. Premium Bond investment totalled £43 million compared with £50 million in the previous year.

The spin-off myth

By Peter Rodgers, Technology Correspondent

Incidental but important managerial, commercial and technical benefits from involvement in a big and sophisticated project.

About 19 per cent of Concorde contractors found that some of their other products were improved by their work on the project. 29 per cent had to do some of their own research and development to fill the orders, and two-thirds of these judged that their "A" and "D" benefited lastingly.

Thirty-one per cent found that they could manufacture to more stringent technical specifications than before, and some of these were able to make products they had not previously tried.

A parallel interview study of spin-off from British Rail's advanced passenger train broadly confirmed these results, which were based mainly on questionnaires.

For the majority of companies supplying the Concorde programme the work was straightforward and did not involve anything out of the ordinary. The survey says: "This must qualify the view that there is a universal impact on the network of suppliers to a large project, that there appears a kind of spin-off association. This does not appear to be so."

Chrysler credit link

IN WHAT promises to develop into a multi-million pound venture, Chrysler (UK), the former Rootes Motors, and Mercantile Credit, are setting up two new instalment credit companies.

Chrysler Acceptances, in which the two firms will have an equal stake, will provide instalment credit on both new and used cars for customers of the 400 Rootes dealers throughout the country.

The other new company, Chrysler Wholesale, will be wholly owned by Chrysler UK, and it will offer cheap credit for stock building and capital investment to Rootes dealers.

Both British Leyland and Ford have close ties with recommended instalment credit firms, (Ford through a wholly owned subsidiary), Mercantile Credit's new move can be seen as filling a gap in its marketing schemes.

Pound hits new peak in wake of spending spree

Share prices, Government stocks and the pound all leapt yesterday in the wake of the first real sign of a consumer spending spree shown in the hire purchase and retail sales figures for August.

The "Financial Times" index was pushed up 7.8 to 412.8 as buyers came in for equities after being conspicuously absent for the past seven trading days, during which time the index has slid by more than 25 points.

Gilt's too made progress, though trading was on a quieter scale than of late. Interest switched to the "shorts" where the tap (Treasury 6 per cent 1975) was reported to be virtually exhausted. The market price of the tap stock moved up 5/32 to 99½.

Triumph buys into jobbers

Triumph Investment Trust has paid £400,000 cash for a 10 per cent interest in Smith Brothers, probably London's third biggest firm of stock jobbers.

The investment will be of a long-term nature, says Triumph. Under present Stock Exchange rules, 10 per cent is the maximum interest permitted to "outsiders" in the shares of member firms.

Triumph's equity, acquired mostly from a retiring partner, Mr. Antzen, is thought to be the biggest single holding in Smith Brothers. Around 60 per cent is held by directors, their families and employees while some 15 institutions own the balance. All shareholders were fully informed of the Triumph transaction.

Smith Brothers, which deals in more than 600 stocks, covers a wide cross-section of the market, moves into the gilt-edged sector next year with the purchase of R. H. Proctor and Company, an old-established firm of gilt jobbers.

Agreement on receiver for Maclen

City accountant, Mr. James William Clement, was yesterday appointed receiver and manager of Maclen (Music), the song-writing company of Paul McCartney and John Lennon.

The appointment was made in the High Court by Mr. Justice Foster on an application by Mr. David Hirst, QC, for Mr. McCartney.

The application was consented to by counsel for Mr. Lennon and Apple Corps, the other shareholders in the company. Mr. Hirst said that because of disagreements Maclen had no effective management.

The appointment of Mr. Clement will continue until trial of a pending action.

Wales
ne West
coming back

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coming back

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ne West
coming back

WRIGHTS BISCUITS
The case for holding on

CAVENHAM'S chances of winning Wright's Biscuits on the

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Another rise in Germany's cash reserves

Germany's net central bank reserves rose nearly 100 million marks to about 14,887,171,000 marks at the end of September, Deutsche Bundesbank said yesterday.

The normal balance sheet of the Bundesbank said the increase was due to the foreign exchange market.

U.S. dollar reserves rose 205,000 marks to 1,791,000 marks. In the same period, the Bundesbank said, the foreign exchange market was "very active".

The Bundesbank noted that in the first week it had been in the market as a buyer of foreign exchange, in effect only dollars, for about two months.

Absorbed

The reserves increase only partly reflects Bundesbank buying of spot or two-day bills. It does not reflect the central bank bought one month to three-months for the first time.

order to support the dollar and reduce the mark's effective value, Bundesbank is expected to have so far absorbed a little more than \$500 million.

Germany's basic balance for August was a preliminary 509-million mark surplus, down from a revised surplus of 1,133 million marks in July and up from a preliminary deficit of 81 million marks in June.

earlier, the Bundesbank reported the first eight months of the year, the basic balance was 1 million marks in surplus on the basis of preliminary results. This was sharply down from a 4,459 million-mark surplus in the comparable 1970 period.

Bundesbank considers the balance, comprising the current account and long-term transactions, as the best indicator for the country's economic situation.

Meanwhile, draft legislation which curbs borrowing of West German firms abroad is expected to be passed by the Bundestag on October 13, a spokesman for the Economics and Finance Ministry said yesterday.

The draft legislation would require passage by the Bundestag, West Germany's parliament, before the law can be passed by the Bundestag, a spokesman said.

of economic federations

Call for uniform pollution controls

A PLEA FOR international action against oil pollution was made by Mr Anthony Grant, a Department of Trade under-secretary, at a maritime conference in London yesterday.

Britain, he said, was determined to press for improvements in navigation safety and the prevention of pollution, through international rather than unilateral action.

He told the 250 delegates at the 16-day assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation of the importance of concerted governmental action.

The Cabinet commissioned the Economics and Finance Ministry to work out the necessary draft legislation on July 2. The Government spokesman said then that the legislation, to be made law by July 21. The Government passed by legislative bodies.

The measure is aimed at controlling the influx of speculative funds. It is not to be applied to normal financing of commercial and services transactions. The ordinance envisaged by the Ministry provides for Bundesbank to use its discretion in funding "cash deposit" in individual cases. The highest percentages for deposit rate would be 50 per cent, or half of what is being borrowed abroad, Ministry officials said.

Mr Grant referred to new traffic separation schemes for congested sea routes, in particular the English Channel.

POWERFUL opposition in Swiss industrial and banking circles seems to have shattered United States hopes of reaching a broad treaty with Switzerland this year that would help US investigators track down funds held by Americans in secret Swiss bank accounts.

But US officials still may draw satisfaction from a separate confidential understanding, promising at least increased Swiss co-operation in combating tax fraud.

The Sixth and supposedly last round of preliminary Swiss-US talks on a "judicial assistance treaty," billed by the Nixon Administration as a vital weapon in fighting organised crime, began in Washington last week. A draft treaty covering more than 100 pages was worked out in 1970 but its text has not yet been made public.

President Nixon's new economic programme which has hurt the export-oriented Swiss economy, undoubtedly has increased reluctance to enter into a deal in which most benefits would go to the US.

The draft, so complicated that translation from the original English took several months, contains detailed machinery for defining legal aid in proceedings for civil law offences that must be covered by both Swiss and US law.

Basic difficulties in obtaining a final accord arise because the treaty would be the first of its kind between nations of vastly different legal systems—the British-American "common law" concept and the rigidly codified European scheme.

One key provision is to

Swiss balk at opening banks to US taxmen

By HANS NEUERBOURG

widen the obligation by banks in Switzerland to furnish information in regard to criminal proceedings against gangsters. Some published reports have estimated that illicit funds stowed away in Switzerland total \$5,000 millions or more, but Washington experts concede that any estimate is pure guesswork.

Mr Alfred A. Sarasin, president of the influential Swiss Bankers Association, went on record last July criticising a "certain Swiss readiness... to accept the American thesis according to which organised crime... can be fought successfully only via the detour of prosecuting tax evasion."

"US efforts to check gangsterism certainly deserve our full support," Mr Sarasin said, "but it would appear objectionable to render legal aid if this is divulging to the United States, information on tax offences which are not punishable under Swiss law."

The Bankers Association more recently has modified this position somewhat by demanding in a statement that "extensive legal aid must

be strictly limited to proceedings against leading personalities of organised crime." But it insisted that each US request be examined by a special Swiss commission including "interested economic circles" to make sure this requirement was met.

Objections about the draft have been voiced even inside the Swiss Socialist Party which has frequently urged a reform of Swiss laws protecting bank secrecy. Mr Andreas Gerwig, Socialist legislator, said in an interview that "these laws should be reappraised, but I think the rules should not be revised via an international treaty."

Much of the opposition centres on a proposed clause that would permit investigators of each country—in practice virtually always of the United States—to conduct "voluntary interviews" in the other country. Both the Bankers Association and Vorort, the powerful Swiss industry and commerce association, have warned the

Government in their confidential commentaries that this would violate Swiss sovereignty and would set a dangerous precedent for other international treaties.

This point is now a subject of the current Washington talks, but it seemed that even if it were cleared, objections in principle will persist. Vorort is reliably reported to have cautioned that the agreement "goes too far." It reportedly said the draft ignored political aspects.

One source close to Vorort commented that President Nixon "wants to rush us into that treaty so he can have some additional advertising in his campaign for re-election."

Swiss Foreign Office sources said they would not venture any prognosis as to when Parliament might act.

However, the Washington Administration can still find some sources for satisfaction. Confidential contacts between Swiss and US tax officials have produced a Swiss pledge that domestic regulations will be revised to ensure smoother co-operation in cases of tax fraud.

Application would be limited to tax fraud as defined by Swiss law, meaning the case would have to involve actual forgery and similar offences that are prosecuted under Swiss law.

The contacts were triggered by a Swiss Supreme Court ruling last December which stated that bank secrecy laws could not be invoked "if the information and the records attached to the UE request (to Swiss authorities) satisfactorily substantiate the necessity of a tax fraud inquiry." US officials rate the understanding amplifying this ruling as a "major breakthrough." — AP-Dow Jones.

Leisure group to pay 11pc total

Leisure and General Holdings, the motor hotel and leisure group, reports pre-tax profit of £107,987 for the 19-month period ending April 30, 1971.

This includes dividend income only from the group's holiday centres for the 19 months, since the period includes two winter off-seasons during which the centres are closed. The pre-tax figure includes seven months' earnings from the Connor Group of Companies, whose acquisition was announced in March.

The Connor companies' book-making interests are now fully integrated, and overall combined growth has boosted combined current earnings to a rate about 30 per cent higher than the annual pre-tax level of £150,000 stated at the time of the takeover.

The proposed final dividend for the 19-month period is 3 per cent, which would bring the total dividend for the full period to 11 per cent.

New Six probe

The Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades has set up a working group to look at the implications for UK distributors of Britain's entry into the EEC.

Bosch helps form firm

Deutsche Babcock and Wilcox AG, and Robert Bosch GmbH, have agreed to form Transport- und Lagersysteme GmbH, a company to manufacture and market storage systems, at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen.

The new company will get stock capital of DM3 millions, split equally by the parent companies.

Babcock and Wilcox, of Britain, holds a more than 25 per cent interest in Deutsche Babcock, a major boiler maker and producer of industrial equipment. Bosch, family owned, is a major manufacturer of electrical equipment, especially for the motor industry.

£726,000

order for ICL

International Computers has received an order valued at £726,000 for a large computer system from the Australian Department of Customs and Excise.

The order, placed through the British company's Australian subsidiary, is for an ICL system 4-72, which will be linked to more than 100 display units in offices and customs entry points throughout Australia. Delivery is scheduled for mid-1972.

FRUIT PRICES

Apple: 100 lb. 10/10
Pear: 100 lb. 10/10
Orange: 100 lb. 10/10
Lemon: 100 lb. 10/10
Grape: 100 lb. 10/10
Kiwi: 100 lb. 10/10
Pineapple: 100 lb. 10/10
Mango: 100 lb. 10/10
Guava: 100 lb. 10/10
Jackfruit: 100 lb. 10/10
Cashew: 100 lb. 10/10
Coconut: 100 lb. 10/10
Peanut: 100 lb. 10/10
Soybean: 100 lb. 10/10
Wheat: 100 lb. 10/10
Corn: 100 lb. 10/10
Rice: 100 lb. 10/10
Barley: 100 lb. 10/10
Oats: 100 lb. 10/10
Clover: 100 lb. 10/10
Hay: 100 lb. 10/10
Straw: 100 lb. 10/10
Wood: 100 lb. 10/10
Brick: 100 lb. 10/10
Cement: 100 lb. 10/10
Glass: 100 lb. 10/10
Paper: 100 lb. 10/10
Rubber: 100 lb. 10/10
Plastic: 100 lb. 10/10
Metal: 100 lb. 10/10
Textile: 100 lb. 10/10
Food: 100 lb. 10/10
Beverage: 100 lb. 10/10
Cosmetics: 100 lb. 10/10
Toys: 100 lb. 10/10
Clothing: 100 lb. 10/10
Shoes: 100 lb. 10/10
Furniture: 100 lb. 10/10
Electronics: 100 lb. 10/10
Automotive: 100 lb. 10/10
Agriculture: 100 lb. 10/10
Construction: 100 lb. 10/10
Healthcare: 100 lb. 10/10
Education: 100 lb. 10/10
Religion: 100 lb. 10/10
Arts: 100 lb. 10/10
Sports: 100 lb. 10/10
Hobbies: 100 lb. 10/10
Books: 100 lb. 10/10
Magazines: 100 lb. 10/10
Newspapers: 100 lb. 10/10
Telecommunications: 100 lb. 10/10
Energy: 100 lb. 10/10
Utilities: 100 lb. 10/10
Transportation: 100 lb. 10/10
Travel: 100 lb. 10/10
Hospitality: 100 lb. 10/10
Real Estate: 100 lb. 10/10
Finance: 100 lb. 10/10
Insurance: 100 lb. 10/10
Law: 100 lb. 10/10
Government: 100 lb. 10/10
Military: 100 lb. 10/10
Navy: 100 lb. 10/10
Air Force: 100 lb. 10/10
Army: 100 lb. 10/10
Marine: 100 lb. 10/10
Nurse: 100 lb. 10/10
Doctor: 100 lb. 10/10
Teacher: 100 lb. 10/10
Engineer: 100 lb. 10/10
Scientist: 100 lb. 10/10
Artist: 100 lb. 10/10
Writer: 100 lb. 10/10
Actor: 100 lb. 10/10
Musician: 100 lb. 10/10
Dancer: 100 lb. 10/10
Singer: 100 lb. 10/10
Comedian: 100 lb. 10/10
Athlete: 100 lb. 10/10
Coach: 100 lb. 10/10
Referee: 100 lb. 10/10
Umpire: 100 lb. 10/10
Judge: 100 lb. 10/10
Lawyer: 100 lb. 10/10
Politician: 100 lb. 10/10
Bureaucrat: 100 lb. 10/10
Manager: 100 lb. 10/10
Executive: 100 lb. 10/10
Director: 100 lb. 10/10
President: 100 lb. 10/10
Prime Minister: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the United States: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Soviet Union: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the People's Republic of China: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of Cuba: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Congo: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Central African Republic: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Upper Volta: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Chad: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Mali: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Niger: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Senegal: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Gambia: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Guinea: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Sierra Leone: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Liberia: 100 lb. 10/10
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President of the Republic of the Gambia: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Guinea: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Sierra Leone: 100 lb. 10/10
President of the Republic of the Liberia: 100 lb. 10/10

Company reports in brief

crim results

John Foster and Son: 5pc (pre). Profit £100,446 (£125,554). After tax of £68,500 (£117,500).

Long Engineering: 5pc (pre). Profit £21,850 (£21,850). After tax of £14,000 (£14,000).

and M Power Plant: 134pc (pre). Free scrip issue one for Board remains confident profit for year will exceed of 1970.

Latton Investment Trust: 5pc (pre). Gross income: £94,048 (£94,048). Net revenue: £41,726 (£41,726) after tax. Net asset value per ordinary 410p (305p).

London and County Securities: (4 4/5pc).

Lowman and Bowden: Profit: 755 (£74,167) before tax of 000 (£33,400).

business changes

Leisure: Mr Raymond S. Under appointed to the board of the non-food division controlling the Ware No. 1 Operations. Mr A. C. Under has taken over the post of administration director from Sidney G. Pearce. Mr Pearce has now appointed chief executive officer.

Cronite Foundry: Mr K. F. Under appointed a director.

Associated Leisure: Mr M. J. Under has resigned from the board in order to devote all his time to his duties as chairman and managing director of the fully-owned subsidiary Quick-Rental Services.

Edenra Lines: Mr L. H. T. Under appointed a director.

Francis Industries: Mr W. R. Under and Mr D. M. Saunders have been appointed directors.

Town and Commercial Properties: Mr J. C. Harris appointed an executive director.

United Spring: Company secretary, Mr John David Under, has been appointed an additional director.

W. J. Simms Sons and Cooke: Mr Peter Robert Under has been named on the board.

Points from reports

Second City Properties: Chairman Mr W. Under in his annual statement says that with the completion of negotiations expected shortly for Second City House, Birmingham, investment income will be in excess of £150,000 in full year. Indications are that current financial year will show further increase in group profit.

International Stores: Chairman said that sales have continued and are continuing to improve (in many areas quite substantially) to such an extent that the current half year should much more than make good the setback in profits suffered during corresponding period in 1970 and therefore contribute to better results for full year.

Janet: Directors say the anticipated results for current year will be lower, but management accounts show a profit before tax for the 11 months to August 31, 1971.

The rise in Atlantic Assets Trust's portfolio valuation from £20 millions in 1970 to a record £24 millions on June 30, 1971, was achieved without any change during the year in the valuation of either Save and Prosper (about a seventh of the total portfolio) or the recently acquired merchant bank Edward Bates, according to the chairman, writing in the annual report.

Kitsap's Insulations: In his annual statement chairman, Mr F. Under, says that forward orders are most encouraging. Turnover is running at a record level. Losses of the two subsidiaries having been resolved, he believes that profits will be materially increased in current year.

Bids and deals

Clydesdale Commercial Hotels has acquired the 130 bedroom Athol Palace Hotel, Fife, together with its 50-acre estate and lease of its adjoining golf course for £250,000 cash. The hotel made a loss of about £5,000 in season just ended.

Rediffusion: Formal contract for the sale of Rediffusion (Nigeria), announced in the annual report, has now been signed by the government of the mid-western state of Nigeria.

Final results

Mahavale Holdings: 2 pc (4 pc). Net profit £3,332 (£3,655) after tax of £1,595 (£2,448).

Second Broadmount Trust: 13 pc (11 pc) making 21 pc (18 pc). Net profit £114,258 (£106,106) before tax of £45,541 (£44,567).

ENGINEERING SERVICE COMPANIES REQUIRED

Public Company wishes to purchase Service Companies, viz. engaged in metal fabrication, design services, engineering, maintenance and installation, write to the nearest convenient to the Chairman, W. J. THE GUARDIAN, 100, Newgate, Birmingham B2 6 6JH.

Barclays Bank DCO changes its name to Barclays Bank International Limited

Following an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank DCO it has been resolved that the name of the bank shall be changed to Barclays Bank International Limited with effect from 1st October 1971.

Our new name reflects the continuing expansion of our business; all services to customers remain unaltered. The only change at this stage is our name, now Barclays Bank International.



Tougher security measures hinted at by Faulkner

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Much tougher and more extensive measures against terrorism were foreshadowed by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Mr Brian Faulkner, in his address to Stormont yesterday at the start of the parliamentary session.

Mr Faulkner was speaking after a night during which troops claimed to have hit at least eight gunmen and bombers in battles throughout Belfast. He is going to London tomorrow for talks with Mr Heath about security.

A number of minor differences between the two Governments are expected to be discussed. The Stormont Government has been worried that the British Government does not completely appreciate the seriousness of the situation and tomorrow's talks are the first sign of a much closer relationship between the Governments.

Mr Faulkner may say that the Ulster Defence Regiment should be organised on a more local basis. He will also try to hammer home the depth of the Stormont Government's feelings in Belfast. He said yesterday that the Government was increasingly frustrated by terrorism.

He said after his speech that to some extent Ulster was running out of time. "Means must be found to quicken the end of the terrorism. We cannot tolerate containment any more but we must attack it. It is why I was pleased to learn that the security forces had shot and wounded so many terrorists last night."

He also said that a corps of citizens might be organised under official control to help the security forces. They would not be armed, but they would patrol their own streets watching for unfamiliar people and suspicious movements.

"We must seek the means to mobilise the country for this war, so that we become not a people in arms, for that is the role of the forces of the Crown, but a people contributing—all of us in some way—to the defeat of terror."

He said that the people of Northern Ireland had a sense of frustration and that the corps of citizens would be one way of checking this.

The talks with Mr Heath, at which the two Prime Ministers will be joined by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr Maudling, and Lord Carrington, were part of a policy of close and regular

contact. "In the grave situation which now exists, it is more than ever important that the UK and Northern Ireland Governments should form a common view of the situation, and work together by agreed means to the vital end of restoring peace and stability."

Mr Faulkner is also expected tomorrow to raise the question of security on the border. He said yesterday that measures to tighten the border would be taken, particularly to stem the flow of weapons. He would make the measures public beforehand but it is thought that they might include blowing up some unapproved roads and basing larger and more mobile units of the Ulster Defence Regiment on the border.

The Prime Minister spent much of his speech defending his own policies. Interment, he said, was beginning to bite the IRA, and had removed from the scene many very dangerous men. Interment has not ended at a stroke the campaign of violence, and indeed we never reckoned that it would. But because this is so, people should not fall directly into the propaganda trap set by our opponents, who want the country and the world to believe that we failed to find anyone of importance, and that interment has accomplished nothing. These are of course studied misrepresentation of the actual positions.

He said that 63 officers and 96 volunteers of the Provisionals and 33 officers and 28 volunteers of the Official IRA had been captured.

Of the refusal by Opposition MPs to engage in political talks until every internee has been released, he said: "I will not be engaged in the community violent and dangerous men unless I am convinced this can be done without the danger of further violence resulting."

He accused the Opposition members who withdrew from Stormont of a "lack of

5% rise in electricity price

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government was presented with fresh financial problems yesterday when the Electricity Council announced a loss of £56 millions, which will force it to put up prices by 5 per cent in the New Year.

The increase will be enough to put the industry back in the black, but further substantial increases will be inevitable if the council's statutory financial target is to be met.

Failure to meet the target means that electricity—in common with other nationalised industries which have fallen in with the Confederation of British Industry's 5 per cent ceiling—will have to rely on the Government to help it out.

Whether this is done through increased borrowings or through grants, it will mean a heavy drain on Government funds running into hundreds of millions of pounds.

In spite of a sluggish economy, the industry produced almost 3 per cent more electricity from a labour force reduced by 4.4 per cent, a productivity increase well above the national average.

This followed a three-year period of price stability, and the consequent loss was the first recorded since nationalisation.

He said that the industry has presented its case to the Government which, he said, was sympathetic with the industry's situation.

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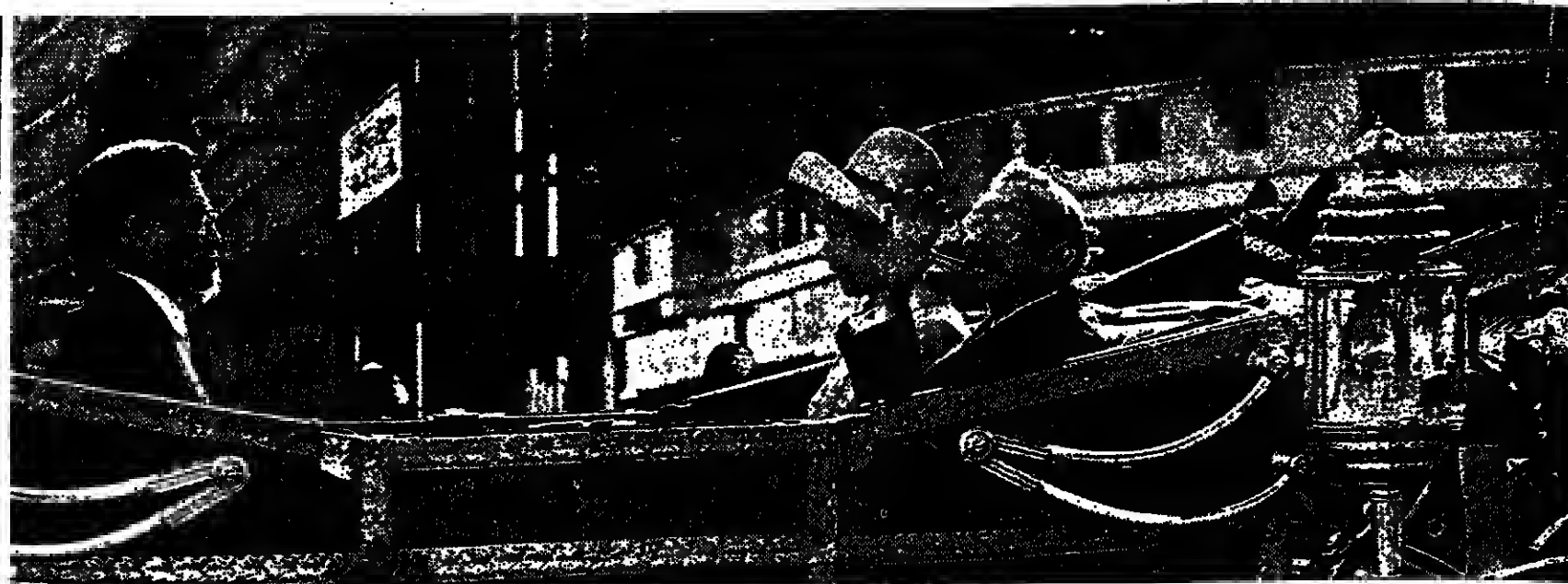
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The Queen and Emperor Hirohito on the way from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace

Imperial pomp—but no bows Shadow over the So

By JOHN WINDSON

The sun shone on Emperor Hirohito yesterday while silent straws blew in wind.

A spectator threw a to his open carriage. Lord M batten was absent from the banquet at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor's visit was planned that they had muzzled; and a farmer of beans to the former So Heaven.

Police wearing high-col ceremonial uniform arched young man, who dashed the crowd in the Mall and a coat at the carriage out the Emperor and the Que the Palace. Scotland Yard the man, who later under a medical examination, had he was protesting, also private grievance with the Emperor or the Q

Lord Mountbatten who Supreme Allied Commander South-east Asia, accepted Japanese surrender in attended a "prior engagement in the country instead of banquet. It was left to secretary, Mr John Barrat explain that no snub intended and that he could reveal Lord Mountbatten whereabouts.

Loyalty to the Queen side the ex-servicemen's org tions. The National Feder of Far East Prisoner of Clubs and Associations had the protocol department a Foreign Office. Lord M May that during the "Emp visit they would "Remain and show respect to Majesty." But members had fought hard to reverse decision were yesterday hit.

Mr Jack Halls, aged 63, a man of federation, Cogge and North Essex branch, weighed half his normal stones after two years' war the Burma-Siam railway was mining coal near Nag when the second atom b was dropped, complained the federation had "put screws" on its members.

Captain Alexander I aged 59, of North Sh Northumberland, who spent years in Japanese POW c confirmed yesterday that would resign as president a local Royal British Legion protest against the Leg failure to voice its men disapproval.

The beans? It was rep at the Japanese Embassy a dozen letters had received, mainly from for prisoners of war, welcoming Emperor and offering him Among them, home grown "of the best kind" from

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More drugs seized

By our Technology Correspondent

THE NUMBER of suspected drug samples seized by the Customs nearly doubled last year, according to the 1970 report of the Government Chemist, Dr H. Egan, whose laboratory analyses the substances.

The laboratory also had to cope with a large increase in the number of drug samples sent from Germany by the British Army's special investigation branch because of "temporary limitation" of laboratory facilities in Germany.

A Rhine Army spokesman, commenting on the report, said that drug convictions among British soldiers in Germany are likely to drop this year compared with last year's peak of 25. So far this year convictions have been fewer than 20, even though detection methods have been improved. There was "definitely no drugs problem," he added.

The report said that cannabis was by far the most common drug seized by the Customs, and the number of seizures of LSD was growing.

The report also describes the work which covered why the silver on the Crown Jewels began to tarnish after they were moved to the new jewel house in the Tower of London.

The trouble was traced to wooten felt used to line the display cabinets, which gave off minute traces of hydrogen sulphide. Substitutes are now being examined. The Crown Jewels were not damaged.

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Profit and loss

The big loss reported yesterday by the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board may be only the first of a series in the coming months by other nationalised industries. The table below gives the financial results of the State corporations during the past three years.

	1968	1969	1970
British Rail	-£17M	-£17M	-£17M
British Steel	-£23M	-£23M	-£23M
BEA	-£15M	-£15M	-£15M
BOAC	-£21M	-£21M	-£21M
Electricity Council (including CEBG)	-£30M	-£30M	-£30M
Gas Council	-£17M	-£17M	-£17M
National Coal Board	-£3M	-£3M	-£3M
National Freight Corporation	-£1M	-£1M	-£1M

All figures are net of interest and capital payments.

Killer hunt moves soon

Detective Chief Superintendent Donald Saunders, who is leading the hunt for the killer of Malcolm Heysman, said yesterday that he expected important developments later this week. He said the search was continuing in London and the Midlands for two men wanted for questioning about the murder of Mr Heysman, who was battered to death near his cottage at Gwynne, Carmarthenshire, eight days ago.

He is anxious to interview Frederick Joseph Sewell, who is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Superintendent Gerry Richardson at Blackpool.

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Wilson flirts with Jones

Mr Wilson and Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU, are continuing their increasingly public flirtation—the growing embarrassment of Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, who feels very much the odd man out, writes John Torode.

Yesterday, for example, Mr Wilson's second high theme was the need for a "voluntary compact" with the unions, swapping increased production in return for "industrial cooperation and restraint."

"The meetings must soon begin," Mr Wilson told delegates. "Those of us on both sides charged with this responsibility will fall conference and still more the millions we represent as delegates, if we are not soon meeting and working out the conditions of that essential mutual compact between us."

This meant not only that the party in opposition and in Government must understand the problems of the unions and their members: "It means equally that the unions must accept the economic realities and understand the political responsibilities we face in Government," Mr Wilson said.

Mr Jones virtually applauded these thinly-disguised references to a new form of voluntary prices and incomes policy, to the surprise of those delegates who had not realised just how conciliatory he is this week. He was, he said, responding to the spirit of that great speech. "And respond he did."

"The time is ripe," Mr Jones said, accepting the idea of urgent negotiations. "The unions and the party leadership are closer than for many years and will remain firm and

united." There was no reason at all why a joint policy could not be worked out.

Mr Shirley Williams, Shadow Minister for Social Services, and one of Labour's leading pro-Marketters, yesterday held her seat on the party's National Executive Committee, in spite of rumours that she was planning to withdraw her votes from her in the women's section.

This was the only mild surprise in an election which produced no changes other than

united." There was no reason at all why a joint policy could not be worked out.

STOP PRESS

10 rounds light-heavy — Chris Finnegan bt Roger House (US), stopped fourth.

RAF PLANE CRASH
RAF Canberra crashed at Louthorpe, near Bourne, Lincolnshire. Three crew ejected safely.

Mr Francis Noel-Baker, who resigned his seat as Labour MP for Swindon during the Labour Government, yesterday went the whole hog and resigned as a member of the Labour Party in protest against the party's stand against entry into the Common Market.

Mr Noel-Baker, whose